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THE CORRUPTION IN THE BREWERS' UNION

DAILY PEOPLE'S EXPOSES OF "VOLKSZEITUNG'S" NASTY PETS PROVEN IN THE LATTER'S OWN COLUMNS—THE STENCH IS SO GREAT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF HIDING THE WRONG-DOING ARE SO FEW, THANKS TO THE SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG AND THE DAILY PEOPLE, THAT THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" FEELS COMPELLED TO TURN ON THE CROOKED GENTRY WHOM IT ONCE SHAMELESSLY PROTECTED.

So flagrant and stenchful has become the corruption among the labor lieutenants and fakirs of the local brewery and kindred unions, and so impossible has it become to hide it: same, thanks to the repeated expose of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung and the Daily People, that even the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" in its issue of July 25, has at last been compelled to drop its nasty pets and open its new columns to an exposure of the crooked practices indulged in by that gentry.

It appears that a committee of the Brewers' International Union, upon a demand of the New York Local Executive Board, investigated the books of Beer Drivers' Union, No. 23. The committee found that for a term of four months no entries had been made in the ledger of the aforesaid local union and that dues received from members during this period had not been entered on the books. An examination of the membership books revealed that the members were short 4,000 dues stamp for dues paid, the fakirs having taken the money but failing to give stamps in return. Income entries not made during the period from 1903 to May 1905 amount to from six to seven thousand dollars, exclusive, however, of local assessments, special assessments, initiation fees and income from entertainments arranged by the union.

Two special assessments of twenty-five cents each had been levied; one for the locked-out carpenters during the building trade lock-out in New York, the other for the Western Federation of Miners to aid them in their Colorado fight. The membership of the union being about one thousand, each assessment yielded \$250. The carpenters were lucky enough to get \$50 of the \$250 due them, but the Western Federation of Miners did not get a cent, the entire \$250 vanishing in the capacious pockets of the "Volkszeitung" pets.

The two secretaries of the union, William Graven (whom The People exposed

last year), and Henry Giegerich, were deposed from office, charged with peculation and expelled.

But that is not all. The readers of The People will recall how a brewery fakir by the name of Franz Neidermeier sought to bring against the Editor of The People an action for criminal libel and was thrown out of court, his case being more than fishy. The New Yorker "Volkszeitung," at that time, ably seconded and defended Mr. Franz Neidermeier, setting forth with much unctious how the Editor of The People had grossly libeled the officers of the union and how, upon being called to account, he had skipped the town and went into hiding, etc., all of which was untrue.

To-day, after the Daily People had opened up on the gentlemen, of course, this same New Yorker "Volkszeitung" is forced to say of its erstwhile protegee that there is pending against him an investigation. Neidermeier, shortly before the arrival of the national secretary of the brewers, from Cincinnati, O., is said to have prevailed upon the trustee of the Malters' Union to let him have a blank check, signed by the trustee, which check he thereupon issued to himself in the amount of \$150 and drew the money from the bank. Another \$150 had been given by the treasurer of the Malters' Union for deposit, but he deposited not, nor did he send to headquarters \$75 handed to him by the Beer Bottlers' Union for that purpose.

Neidermeier held down two jobs at once during his career; one as the secretary of the Malters' Union, the other as the "business agent" of the Beer Bottlers. The books of the Malters are said to show a shortage of \$175, but those of the Bottlers have not yet been examined.

And this is the element that counted the votes against Trautmann, the same element which, hand in hand with the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" and its "Voiker," opposes industrial unionism. Small wonder!

STOGIE MAKERS ORGANIZE.

They Form "The Industrial Tobacco Workers of Cleveland" and Join New Union.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 27.—A mass meeting of stogie makers of Cleveland was held Tuesday evening, July 25. The meeting was well attended. William Shurtliff, national organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, Paul Dinger and August Gillhaus addressed the meeting. A thorough discussion of the methods of the Stogie Makers' League took place. In this discussion it came out that one Reilly, president of that organization, came to Cleveland to organize the stogie makers, but, like all other pure and simple, he did not consult the workers. He went instead to the manufacturers to find out whether they wanted the label or not. If he could place the label he would proceed to organize them, the stogie makers, as the Tobin of the boot and shoe workers.

I have also been informed that about two years ago the stogie makers wanted to be organized and were refused, because it would have been detrimental to the manufacturers of Wheeling to give the label to Cleveland, as it might hurt their business, which the organization did not care to do; again showing that the label was used as an instrument in the interest of the bosses.

Shurtliff opened the meeting with a few remarks showing the necessity of industrial organization, and then called upon Dinger, who showed the fallacy of organizing upon craft lines, and how one craft organization works against the other, and cited as an instance the machinists and moulders, how they seab it upon one another, by their dual organization or craft organization.

Gillhaus spoke upon the necessity of the organization of the Working Class on industrial lines, so that we can have our men well drilled when we conquer the political powers. The chairman then called upon all those wishing to join to

AUGUST GILLHAUS.

INDIANAPOLIS MACHINISTS

Withdraw from O'Connell's Craft Organization and Join the Industrial Workers of the World.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.—The following is a copy of a letter read before Local 511, of O'Connell's craft organization, the International Association of Machinists, on Thursday evening, July 27:

To the Officers and Members Machinists' Lodge No. 511, International Association of Machinists.

Dear Bros:—It has been only a few months since an assessment of \$1.00 was placed upon us and at that time two in quick succession.

Now we, the undersigned, feel as though this is very unjust inasmuch as seventy-five cents per month dues is, in our opinion, ample revenue to transact our business and pay officers; in fact, it is beyond our conception why we are burdened with so many officers traveling over the country for no especial purpose other than to tell the brothers what they all know to be their duty. We can see no good in this other than a good time for some brother who is fortunate enough to be on the pay roll. In short, we, the undersigned members of 511,

do not think our interests are looked after as they should be and that the organization does not represent the working class or even the machinists as a craft. We have also come to this conclusion that it is a CLASS ORGANIZATION and not a craft organization that is needed to fight our battles.

We will here call your attention to the number of strikes and unfair firms listed in our official journal, some of which have continued for years, with no apparent success other than to serve as monuments to levy assessments for. We have now decided to withdraw our membership in the I. A. of M. and join with an organization voicing with our principles, namely, the Industrial Workers of the World, based on the class struggle. We also extend with this a hearty welcome to all those who have decided in their own minds that the capitalist class and the working class have nothing in common.

Yours for labor's rights,
S. V. Mummaugh, W. H. Retterer, G. Gialer, Wm. Featherstone, W. S. Edwards, T. Remley, C. E. Sanders, C. R. Elrod, Joseph Matz, C. L. Thomson, Chris. Bonnet.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Keep Up Work of Agitation—Another Good Meeting Held.

Chicago, July 29.—The Industrial Workers' Club of Chicago held the largest meeting at its headquarters, 3637 State street, last Friday night that has been held since the convention adjourned.

It has now on its rolls workers of various trades, such as cigar makers, street car workers, cement workers, carpenters, painters, brewery workers, laundry drivers, bookkeepers, solicitors, all of whom have come together into this organization as a mixed local to be chartered by the general organization.

It is the purpose of this organization to do educational work and organization work for the Industrial Workers of the World, and as soon as possible procure a supply of the best literature obtainable on the subject of Industrial Unionism to circulate among the Working Class.

The meetings that we hold every Friday night are very educational, in that they are addressed by members of different trades who have gone "on top of the mount" with Gompers & Company, so many times to their sorrow and have become so seasoned in the Labor Movement that they are able to impart special knowledge on craft unionism, showing up its ineffectiveness and traitorous comportment that the uninitiated listening to these statements of facts, facts that are matters of history, and up to the present time make up the bulk of the history of the Labor Movement, can not refute, much less combat them.

The meeting last Friday night was addressed by several able speakers.

William E. Trautmann, general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, delivered a masterly address on Industrial Unionism, and cited many instances to prove the capitalist character of the bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and cited cases wherein the labor leaders acted as the lieutenants of the capitalists in keeping a good stock of scabs on hand during strikes, sometimes ordering union men to become scabs to make up the deficiency.

This statement brought down the house, and brings to one's memory the similarity that exists between the "Plebs Leaders and the Labor Leaders" of our day as depicted in "Two Pages from Roman History."

Percy Fanning, a member of our organization, and former member of the old "Resistencia," spoke at length on the purpose of our movement. He said if we have the police, the soldiers and scabs to whip before we get an increase of ten per cent, we had just as well whip them to a finish for the whole thing.

Brothers Adams, McEachern and Hagerty also spoke at length along the same lines. Hagerty's T-bone steak argument is a winner! Not a single person disagrees with him on that point! It is a living chunk of logic! This is logic that any wage slave, no matter if his skull is as impenetrable as armor plate, can understand.

So, on with the Revolution! On with the Industrial Workers of the World! On to the T-bone steak!
MARK BARTLETT, Sec.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

CLEVELAND S. L. P. DEFEATS POLICE AND MIDDLE CLASS MAN.

Anti-Trust Drug Store Proprietor Causes Arrest of Three Speakers But Is Too Cowardly to Appear in Court Against Them—Determined Attitude of Socialists Compels Court to Discharge Them—S. L. P. Holds Meeting at Same Place.

Cleveland, July 25.—Three speakers of the Socialist Labor Party—Paul Dinger, Richard Koepfel and James Matthews, were arrested Saturday night on the Public Square, on the charge of "violating the sidewalk ordinance." They were immediately haled out and on Monday, the court, seeing their determined stand for the right of free speech, discharged them.

The arrests were caused by a Mr. Marshall, who poses as "a friend of the people" and owns a store which he styles "the only not-in-the-Trust Drug Store" which is situated on the Public Square at the corner of Superior street. The officer who made the arrests said that Marshall was constantly complaining about the Socialist Labor Party meetings.

Paul Dinger was the first victim of the law. While he was talking the officer approached him and demanded that he desist. Dinger refused to do so and showed to the audience that the S. L. P. was being discriminated against inasmuch as the Salvation Army, which was holding a meeting at the same spot was unmolested. The audience cheered Dinger whereupon the officer hauled him from the stand.

Koepfel at once took Dinger's place on the stand and he, too, was arrested. Matthews then took the stand and was also placed in custody.

Amid hoots and jeers for the police and cheers for the Socialists the prisoners were taken to the station house where bail was furnished for the three by Albert Eisele.

Immediately after their release Dinger, Koepfel and Matthews returned to the square and continued the meeting much to the trust-buster Marshall's chagrin and to the delight of the crowd which gave the speakers an ovation.

The hearing in court took place Monday. The Socialists informed the court that they would exhaust all means to fight the case to the bitter end and should sentence be passed against them. The Judge, however, did not feel inclined to force the issue so he discharged the prisoners.

Marshall, the "friend of the people" drug store proprietor, was summoned to appear against the S. L. P. speakers but he was too cowardly to stand by his complaint. Instead of answering the summons in person he sent one of his poor slaving clerks as a witness against the Socialists!

ORGANIZER KATZ'S TOUR.

Much Good Work Done in Several Counties—Section Formed in Binghamton.

Since my last report I have held meetings in the following places: Orange County—Middletown and Port Jervis; Sullivan County—Monticello; Delaware County—Sidney; Chenango County—Norwich; Broome County—Lestershire and Binghamton. In Binghamton I held four meetings and affected an organization, to be known as Section Broome County, Socialist Labor Party.

The conditions under which the wage workers have to work in all these places are bad enough, "prosperity" notwithstanding. In Middletown, where the National Saw Company has its shop, married men are started at a wage of four dollars per week. Nine or ten dollars are considered good wages. In the tannery, where about two hundred men are working, mostly unskilled, the same wages are paid. The Ontario and Western Railroad repair shops employ also about 200 men and have an open shop. Those organized are members of craft unions. Blacksmiths and machinists belong to the union, the boiler-makers do not. There is a straw hat factory employing 250. They had a strike some time ago and were defeated.

Port Jervis is a railroad town. The yards of the Erie Railroad extend for three miles at this place. I went through the yards with sample copies of the Weekly People, and found the railroaders not as conservative as they are reputed to be, but quite the contrary. An open air meeting held in close

proximity to the railroad yards, attended mostly by railroad men, was the best one held in Orange County. They applauded the news about the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, and did not seem to have much sympathy with Mr. Stone and his friends. I secured six subscribers to The People at this meeting. The railroad men have some of the western spirit about them, and the days of the misleaders are numbered.

In Sidney, Delaware County, I also held a good meeting, but it was Friday evening and there were not many workmen in the audience who, on that day, would have the price of a yearly or even half-yearly subscription in their pocket. But I secured some names for the Correspondence Bureau and trial subscriptions. Sidney has only about 2,800 inhabitants, but is still one of the largest towns in Delaware County. There is a chair factory and a silk mill here and workmen and women are exploited worse in such small towns than elsewhere.

I held a good meeting at Norwich and secured four subscribers for The People. Men working in the railroad repair shops informed me that there are many sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party among them.

The Madole Hammer Company has its factory in Norwich. The workmen recently went on strike and they, too, were beaten. "Pure and simple" has only defeat in store for the workers.

I went also to Sherburne in Chenango County, a village of 1,000. There is a spinning and a knitting mill there, employing about 200 girls and a hundred men. The wages paid here are way below the average and some receive for a week's work, working ten to eleven hours per day, five dollars per week.

Binghamton, with its suburbs, has a population of nearly 50,000 and is quite an industrial centre. At one time it was the second largest cigar manufacturing town in the country. There are still many large cigar factories here. There are two locals of the Cigar Makers' Union here.

One admits only hand workers, the other team workers, but the machine operators are excluded from both.

I do not care to mention the "scraps" I am having with the petty police officials in all these towns: they would weary by their repetition. But in Binghamton the chief of police took the cue from a member of the Cigar Makers' Union and tried to break up my meeting. The first night I spoke to a good sized audience and when I showed up Gompers, Mitchell and Co. a member of the Cigar Makers' Union called me a liar, but the audience was convinced that I was speaking the truth and sided in with me. When I went to sell literature I was stopped by the police officer. I went to see the mayor the next day but he was out of town. I then went to see the chief to see if I could not sell pamphlets.

The chief, instead of talking to me like a civilized person, simply barked at me, and told me he would not let me hold a meeting at all. But the meeting was held and right in front of the City Hall and police headquarters. The chief was in the audience, too, and when I took him up as an example of capitalist chicanery and told the people around me how I, being only a workman, was treated by the bull-headed chief, he could not restrain himself any longer but made his way through the crowd to my box, and shaking his fist at me called me, like the pure and simpler at the first meeting, a liar, and ordered me to stop speaking, which I did not do. I asked him if he wanted me to stop because I was attacking him. "No, but you are obstructing the thoroughfare." I got off my box, moved further into the street and asked the people to get off the sidewalk which they did. Then I got up on the box again and told my audience that it was rather peculiar that I was not obstructing the street until I stepped on the chief's corns, and the crowd gave him the laugh. After it was all over I thanked Mr. Moore (that's the chief's name) for having helped me to get such a large crowd. When sample copies of The People were distributed the audience fought to get a copy and I did not have enough to go around.

The next day I went to see the president of the City Council, the mayor being still out of town. I held another meeting that evening and was unmolested by the pure and simpler or the police.

I held a meeting, too, in Lestershire, a suburb of Binghamton. The largest shoe factory in the world is located there, owned by the firm of Endicott and Johnson. There is no organization

The Butte Resolutions

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.

In line with the series of impressions of the Chicago Convention now being published in the columns of the Daily People, there is another incident worthy of note, in that it displays the spirit of some of the organizations affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, and indicates one of the main reasons for their progressiveness.

The incident referred to was the presentation by the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union, through their delegate, M. P. Haggerty, of the resolution which is appended herewith. At the present time it was deemed best to refer the matter to the incoming General Executive Board, which may be depended upon to do its best toward the promotion of the educational features of the organization.

Resolution No. 1.
TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.

Whereas, The general apathy and indifference to their true interests on the part of the great body of workers—an apathy and indifference created by industrial conditions and maintained by the ignorance-fostering methods of capitalist editors, writers, speakers and supporters generally—presents in many respects the most serious problem for Industrial Unionism, and

Whereas, This problem can be solved only by the most determined, persistent and systematic efforts at education on the part of this union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby provide for the establishment of an Educational Bureau to consist of two divisions as follows:

(1) A Literature Bureau, to disseminate

the knowledge and teachings of the class struggle found in the writings and speeches of such exponents thereof as Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Bebel, Lafargue, Bax, and others of the same school in Europe and America, together with other works of Science, History and Economics, having direct or indirect bearing upon working class interests.

(2) A Lecture Bureau, to keep in the field of the American Labor Movement a constant supply of speakers and lecturers working in conjunction with the Literature Bureau. That said speakers and lecturers be chosen with a view to their fitness to teach the history and economics of the class struggle: that they be examined as to that fitness by a competent board of examiners; that each lecturer receive a stipulated salary from the Bureau, said salary to be as low as possible so as to keep out unprincipled adventurers with no practical experience in the Labor Movement; that the locals provide entertainment for said speakers and lecturers while in their respective localities; be it further

Resolved, That for the use and maintenance of said Literature and Lecture Bureau, this organization shall set apart fifty (50%) per cent. of its regular receipts from dues; and that the officers of the Bureau shall furnish every six months to the local and general organizations full and complete reports of the money expended and the work done; and be it further

Resolved, That the substance of this resolution, together with any changes or additional provisions that may be necessary to carry it into effect, be embodied in the constitution of this organization.

(Resolution submitted by Delegate M. P. Haggerty, of Butte Mill and Smelters' Union, No. 74, W. F. of M.

BUTTE MINERS DONATE \$100 TO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

BUTTE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION No. 74

Wester Federation of Miners.

Butte, Mont. July 23, 1905.

Daily People,

New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find draft for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, fifty dollars of it is a donation by M. P. Haggerty, our delegate to the Chicago convention, and fifty dollars is a donation by Butte Mill and Smelters' Union, No. 74, W. F. of M.; said one hundred dollars are to help defray the expenses of getting out a stenographic report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention. Please acknowledge receipt of same.

Yours Fraternally,

BUTTE M. & S. U. No. 74.

C. P. Mahoney, Sec. Treas.

GILLHAUS IN OHIO.

State Organizer at Work—Is Miller A Socialist?

Lorain, July 22.—I arrived in Toledo on July 10 from the Chicago Convention and began work by getting my bearings. The Socialist Labor Party has no organization in Toledo, but we have a few sympathizers here who will in a very short time organize a Section.

Toledo is a proletarian city. Its principle industries are iron and steel. Machine shops and rolling mills abound. Conditions are not of the best. There is a plant in a suburb, known as Ironville, where from 1,500 to 1,800 men are employed (over two-thirds of whom are Hungarians), and wages range from \$7.00 up. Wages here in Toledo are in general not very high, ranging from \$4.40 to \$2.50 in the machine shops, for instance.

I held four meetings here which were well attended. Sold fifty-four pamphlets

of any kind in Lestershire, and "some of the shoe workers told me that they would never join a pure and simple craft union again.

I secured fourteen new subscribers to the Weekly People in Binghamton: and the Section organized has good material and will be heard from.

Elmira, N. Y., July 25.

Rudolph Katz.

and obtained nine subscribers to the Weekly People.

After a week in Toledo I went to Sandusky, which I found to be the city of wine and beer, those being the principal products. I held two well-attended meetings, sold twenty-eight pamphlets and got two subscriptions for the Weekly People.

I found both in Toledo and Sandusky that the "Socialist" party is strong and that the members are strongly prejudiced against the Socialist Labor Party, claiming that my mission was to break up the "Socialist" party. If that party is not on a sound basis it is our duty to break it up; and I so informed them.

In Sandusky we have quite a circulation of the "Volks Freund," which is looked after by Comrade J. Schmidt; but we have no Section, but expect to have one in the near future.

In Sandusky the "Socialist" party has nominated one Theodore Miller for mayor. He was elected councilman on the Democratic ticket, which position he now holds and has not resigned. He may understand the question but the writer thinks he should have refrained from accepting any nomination until he cleared his skirts of the Democratic party by resigning that position to accept a nomination on a Socialist ticket.

August Gillhaus.

BASKY IN CINCINNATI.

Succeeds in Winning Hungarians Over to the Socialist Labor Party.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27.—Comrade Louis Basky spent several days in Cincinnati and did some very effective work among the Hungarian workmen.

There was a Hungarian organization here known as the Lasalle Club, at the head of which stood a few old "Kangaroos." The club flourished until the "Kangaroos" attempted to swing the organization over to the "Socialist" party. Then the trouble began. There were some members who understood the American Socialist Movement, and demanded that "The Difference" between the two parties be thoroughly explained before any definite action is taken. The club decided to have Comrade Basky come down and straighten out matters.

On Sunday morning, July 23, a mass meeting was arranged by the Lasalle Club at 1805 Central avenue. The "Socialist" party was invited to send speakers to represent their side of the question. Zorn and Weiglioni promised to come, but failed to put in an appearance. It was left to Comrade Basky.

(Continued on page 3.)

The General Strike

[Reproduced by request from "Flashlights On the Amsterdam Congress", by Daniel De Lenc, Daily People, Sunday, November 20; Weekly People, Saturday, November 26, 1904.]

The adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution was the one act of importance done by the Amsterdam Congress. All the other of the many subjects on the order of business were, as Bebel pronounced them, trifles (Nebenachen). Nevertheless, one of these trifles deserves special treatment. It is the "General Strike."

The strike is that question that, as much as any and more than so many others of the many sub-questions raised by the Labor Movement, incites dangerous lures. It is a topic so beset with lures that, on the one hand, it offers special opportunities to the demagogue and the "agent provocateur", while, on the other, it frequently threatens to throw the bona fide labor militant into dangerous proximity of thought with the out-and-out capitalist. Nothing short of calmest judgment can preserve the requisite balance of mind in the premises.

Whether great revolutions are considered in days when the battle field was the only court, the court of first and last resort, or whether they are considered since the days when the court of first resort has become the hustings,—at whatever period of social development great revolutions are considered, physical force has remained, down to the latest instance of recorded history, the final court where final judgment was ever pronounced. This circumstance has wrought a certain optical illusion in the popular mind; and the illusion, in turn, has reacted back and engendered at the opposite extreme what may be termed a peculiar mental malady. The optical illusion consists in presenting physical force—so prominent, because so noisy, a factor in the settlement of great issues—as a creative power; the opposite, the mental malady, consists in what Marx has designated in "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" as "Parliamentary Idiocy", meaning that abject fetich reverence for "Law", a malady that "fetters whomsoever it infects to an imaginary world, and robs them of all sense, all remembrance, all understanding of the rude outside world." Neither physical force nor the ballot is a creative power. They are methods, successive methods, at that, of the real creative power. The four latest and leading events in modern and capitalist history are instances in point.

When capitalist interests had engendered in Great Britain a capitalist class, and this class felt hampered by the ex-

isting feudal institutions of the land, an inevitable social revolution designed itself upon the canvas of British history.

The previous revolutions of the land resorted forthwith to physical force. Not this. The times had changed. The first field of encounter now was the hustings. There the preliminary battles were fought, and there the Revolution won. With the election of the Hampdens and the Pym to the Parliament that bearded Charles I., capitalism triumphed. That is true. But true also it is that the triumph was not final. The original court of first and last resort now became the court of ultimate appeal. Thither, to the court of physical force, the party aggrieved below took its case. Strokes thereupon arbitrated the issue. Physical force confirmed the verdict.

It was likewise with the subsequent Revolution in America. The issue at stake was to sunder or to confirm the feudal trammels to capitalist development. That issue was first taken to the hustings. Tory and Patriot candidates were the pleaders. The Revolution won. With the election of the Continental Congress capitalism triumphed; but, again, only in the court of first resort. Again the aggrieved party "appealed". The court of last resort entered final judgment at Yorktown. Not until then was the case settled.

It was likewise in France in the instance of what is known as the French Revolution, but which again was the revolution of capitalism against feudalism. The issue was fought out at the hustings. When the States-General were returned elected with a bourgeois Third Estate triumphant over the noble and clerical candidates who contested the bourgeois seats, the Revolution obtained judgment in the lower court, French feudalism "appealed", and the court of last resort confirmed the judgment of the court below.

Finally in our own conflict over slavery, that navel-string of feudalism that still remained to be cut, the case was first conducted at the hustings. The election of Lincoln was the title of the verdict in the lower court; Appomattox was the title of the verdict with which the court of last resort finally settled the issue.

In all of these instances the ballot performed an essential, though not a complete mission; in all of them physical force filled an important, though not an all-sufficient role. Neither the "ballot" nor "physical force" was found to be enough. They were found to be supplemental to each other, but supplemental as methods only. The creative power lay in neither. It was found to lie back

of both—in the pre-requisite work of Agitation, Education and Organization, the three of which elements combined imply clarification as to purpose, unity as to policy.

The strike spells "physical force". As such it is neither a creative power, nor yet, at the modern stage of civilization, the all-sufficient method that physical force once was. It is not even a first, at best it can only be a crowning method. The test applicable to the Strike—as a partial manifestation—is preeminently applicable to the Strike—as a general manifestation. The partial strike may be a skirmish, and skirmishes may be lost without the loss being fatal; the general strike—aimed at without regard to the principles established by modern experience as applicable to modern exigencies—is a general rout, and that is fatal. The advocates of the "General Strike" incur a double error; they keep in mind only the second court, wholly oblivious of the first; furthermore, they overlook the important fact that, not the Revolution, but the Reaction ever is the appellant in the second court, the initiator de facto of physical force. So long as a Revolution is not ripe enough to triumph in the court of first resort, it is barred from the second. The posture of the advocates of the "General Strike" is obviously archaic. On the other hand, succumbing to what Marx termed "Parliamentary Idiocy", there are those who totally reject the General Strike, their mental horizon is bounded by the ballot; as a rule they are people who see in the Trades Union only a temporary makeshift; they do not recognize in it the "reserve army" form of the Revolution that, ten to one, as taught us by modern history, will have to march upon the field of last resort, summoned thither by the Usurper, defeated in the court below.

The question of the General Strike was discussed only by and before what in the previous article of this serial, "August Bebel", I termed the "rump Congress". The bulk of the delegates were at the great committee on International Political Attitude, or "doing the town". I heard only the fog end of the discussion, on Thursday afternoon, after the Committee on International Political Attitude had concluded its labors. The S. L. P. gave its vote against the Alleanist proposition, which was cast in the mold designated above as "archaic", and voted with the majority for the Holland proposition, which, although not as precise, in some respects, as the proposition presented by the Socialist Party of France, was free from Alleanism and gathered the support

of the bulk of the Congress. For the reasons stated above the discussion on the General Strike was spiritless at the Congress. Nevertheless, seeing that the principles which prevailed on the subject were those that found strongest expression at the national convention of the Socialist Party of France, held in Lille during the week just preceding the Amsterdam Congress, and that it was my privilege to assist at the Lille session from the beginning to the end, snatches of the discussion there are not out of place in this report—all the more, seeing that almost all the delegates at Lille were also delegates at Amsterdam. The arguments of four of the speakers will be of special interest in America.

Lafargue used an illustration taken from America to clinch his point. "Who is it," he asked, "that has it in his power to bring about a general cessation of work? Is it the workman or the capitalist? Look to America where these questions turn up on gigantic scales. When eight years ago, Bryan threatened to be elected President, what was the confident threat, made to the working class by the Trust magnate? It was this: 'If Bryan is elected we shall shut down!' Under present circumstances, it is the capitalist who has the power and may also have an interest in bringing about a general strike. The workman can only be the loser."

Guesde made on the occasion two speeches. The second supplemented the first. It was an analytical review of the development of the notion of the General Strike. He traced its source to a resolution adopted by an old "radical" body in France. With much intellectual acumen he proved that the idea was born of and ever has been accompanied with that false conception of the Labor Movement that denied its essentially political character.

Osmin, a delegate from Aube, summed up the attitude of the General Strike supporters who seemed to be, mainly Parisians, with a neat and satirical epigram. "Henry IV," said he, "wishing to captivate Paris, the good will of the people of Paris, said: 'Paris is well worth a mass', and he turned Catholic. It looks to me that there are people here, who, wishing to captivate the good will of some Parisian folks, hold that 'Paris is well worth a General Strike resolution!'"

Finally, a delegate from Paris, Chauvin, and one-time deputy in the Chambers, made a speech that, despite its being rendered in French, and despite the locality, rendered it difficult for me to keep in mind that I was in France, not in America; that the occasion was a con-

vention of French Socialists, not of the Socialist Labor Party; and that the speaker was a member of the Socialist Party of France, not a member of my own party. Chauvin's arguments were S. L. P. up to the hilt. Said he in substance: "The General Strike is an alluring notion. No doubt the chimera sticks in the heads of many a workman. Quite possible it is even popular in the shops. What of it? Is that a reason for us to yield to delusion? Quite possible we may, if we did, ingratiate ourselves with workmen, who now look upon us with disfavor, if not suspicion. But is 'Ingratiation' our mission? Is our mission not rather 'Education'? A policy of 'Ingratiation' looks to the immediate present at the sacrifice of the future. The policy of 'Education' looks to the important future at the sacrifice of the present. By echoing the errors of the masses of the working class we may ingratiate ourselves with them TO-DAY. But what of the MORROW, when bitter experience will have taught them that we were no wiser than they? Aye, when they will learn that all the while we knew better, and yet acted contrary to our own better knowledge? They will then execrate us; and we would deserve their execration. Not the 'echoing' of our fellow wage-slaves' errors is our task. Such a task is easy. Ours is the task of uprooting their errors. The more strongly rooted, all the more imperative is our duty to set our faces against such errors. That renders our task arduous (penible), you will say. Yes, arduous indeed, for the present; easy later on. The opposite policy, on the contrary, renders our task easy for the present—aye, so very easy!—but how about the future? The crop of thorns that we would thus have ourselves raised would tear our flesh to pieces!"—Obviously Socialist theory and practice are the fruit of conditions. Similar conditions produce similar fruit. The thought of the militant Socialist are one wherever he be.

Chauvin is a hair-dresser by occupation. He is a man of middle age, nerry, spare, of comely features, modest and serious. His gestures, when he speaks, are American; they are well under control and emphatic. No howl against him intimidates the man: its only effect is to intensify the lines on his face. When his words arouse opposition, his favorite gesture is to stretch out his right arm with the palm of his hand out; and he proceeds unperturbed. When the day of reckoning comes, the French capitalist class will have to reckon with Chauvin.

PAMPHLETS

— OF THE —

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"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism."

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in such that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the work implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its scope only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

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Industrial Unionism: America Leads

[From the July Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist."]

While this issue of the "Socialist" is going to press the curtain rises upon a most momentous scene in the history of the Class Struggle in America. A Congress is to be held at Chicago for the purpose of initiating a new and clean economic organization of the Working Class. This conference has been called by a Manifesto signed by the leaders of some of the largest unions in the United States, by the officials of the American Labor Union, and by Frank Behn, the national organizer of those valiant pioneers of revolutionary Unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. This document is significant in many ways. First of all, it calls for organization of the entire wage-earning class, and on a class basis alone—as opposed to the former system of organization on the craft basis—a system which has seen continual internecine quarrels between different sections of the Working Class and repeated scabbing of one trade upon another during strikes. In the next place it demands that unions and union officials shall henceforth entirely dissociate themselves from capitalist politics. Lastly, it takes its stand clearly upon the Class Struggle with the expropriation of capital as its final aim. The workers of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain await with breathless interest the full reports of the Congress to see how the delegates will define these principles and what organization they will have upon them.

That such a Congress should be called at all is a most cheering symptom, and points to the progress that S. L. P. principles have made in America, and to the soundness and effectiveness of the tactics of that party and its economic arm, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Unmistakably, untiringly and patiently they have followed the dif-

cult, narrow path. They found their fellow workers helpless victims at the mercy of the Labor Fakir, who betrayed them in strikes and sold them to the capitalist politicians at the hustings. After a sincere and vigorous trial of the policy of "boring from within", i. e., attempting to sway the capitalist-controlled unions towards Socialism by agitation inside, they were brought to a point at which they had either, as honest men, to admit their failure and adopt new tactics, or else continue in a path which they knew was worse than useless. After a short struggle they determined on the first alternative. First of all, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was formed, and soon afterwards the Party decided at its 1900 Congress to withdraw its members from all official positions in the "pure and simple" trade unions, that they should be free from the debasing and corrupting influences of office, and that their power of criticism and attack should be free and unhampered. The adoption of this policy had the immediate effect of severing from the Party a number of men who preferred to enjoy the Egyptian flesh-pots of union office and union pay, even when purchased with the ignominy of participation in or neutrality to the manifold treacheries of the trade union fakirs. Since then the Party has passed through a fiery ordeal. All the big guns of the Fakir Brigade—particularly of those fake Socialist pure and simple officials and their dupes—have been trained upon the Socialist Labor Party. It has been subjected to a deluge of the foulest abuse, calumny and slander—in which our own bogus Socialist fakirs, the heroes of Camberne among others, have echoed the lies of Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and the capitalist New Yorker Volkszeitung. And all their enmity, all their mean venom and malignity, has left the Socialist Labor Party unscathed. They have pursued their tactics un-

daunted, fighting untiringly, exposing and lashing the fakirs, and patiently and sympathetically educating those of their fellow-workers who were still under the thrall of pure and simpledom. With the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at their hand they have given the world a splendid object lesson of what a Socialist Union should be and how a strike ought to be conducted. Compare, for example, the miserable history of the strike in the Ruhr, described in our last month's issue, with the strikes participated in or wholly conducted by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and chronicled in the Daily and Weekly People.

The conditions of the Class Struggle in America represent a stage of development a century ahead of those on the Continent. It is only the other day that, after a five years' struggle, the Continent. It is only the other day that the elemental principle of the non-participation of Socialist parliamentarians in the administration of bourgeois governments. That never could be a burning question in the States. With every vestige of feudalism swept aside the issue between Capital and Labor is so clearly defined that Millerandism (only conceivable in a country with a relatively small proletariat, a mass of reactionary peasant proprietors, a strong political-clerical reaction, and a variously assorted collection of Orleansist, Bourbon and Napoleonist plotters) could never be a live issue in America. That the Kangaroo-Volkzeitung delegation voted along with Hyndman for Millerandism and Kautskyism, showed merely their innate corruption and their inability as German "alte genossen" to appreciate the fact that they were in a country where Kaiserdom and Junkerdom had been swept out of existence over a century previously, and their incapacity to free their minds from the obsession of German ideas and

German conditions. The struggle in America has taken place not upon the question "Shall Socialists take part in the administration of capitalist governments", but on the issue "Shall Socialists participate in the administration of unions based upon capitalist principles and swayed by capitalist thought and politics." The Socialist Labor Party have answered unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly in the negative. The summoning of the Chicago Conference has proved, whatever be its immediate outcome, the sanity and the effectiveness of its policy. It has proved that the interpenetration of the rank and file of the pure and simple trade unions with revolutionary principles can be effected, not by preserving a cowardly silence when the workers are being betrayed, not by accepting office as a price for such betrayal, but by building up a real revolutionary economic organization that has a clear conception of the fight in which it is engaged and the method by which it is to be fought. Such an organization is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Small as it is numerically, the Chicago Manifesto has shown that its influence is enormous and that its principles, if not immediately triumphant, have in any case made considerable headway among the ranks of the workers.

The Continent is only beginning to think seriously about the trade union question. In this respect it stands where the American Socialist Labor Party did twenty years ago. Trade unions, of course, have existed for many years, but it is only to-day that capitalist development has made the corresponding development of trade unions a really serious factor in the industrial world. The German Social Democracy in the sixties of last century steadfastly opposed the formation of the Hirsch Duncer or pure and simple unions in their country and checked their growth. To-

day their utter neglect of the unions except as voting nurseries, their utter failure to educate their members, their subordination of everything to the one object of getting a big soap-bubble vote and a large representation in the Reichstag, has brought it about that gradually the German unions have been transformed into exact replicas of the British unions—witness the Ruhr strike and the identity of the tactics of the Social Democratic and Hirsch Duncer unions. In France a parallel process is going on. The movement which is loosely called "le syndicalisme revolutionnaire" (revolutionary unionism), while it contains many good and honest elements, while it evinces a well grounded and justifiable resentment against the middle class Socialist parliamentarian policy of regarding the Working-Class Movement as nothing more or less than a well organized electoral machine, contains in the germ many of those evils which have borne such rank fruit in America and Britain. To mention only one instance, the union label, which transforms the union official into a commercial traveler for union employers is boomed extensively. A short study of British and American industrial history would have shown not only the worthlessness, but the positive danger of the trade union label. Only the other day in "Le Mouvement Socialiste" one particular "syndicalisme revolutionnaire" bragged of how the "revolutionary unionists of the printing trade had sold their neutrality at an election to those capitalist candidates whose election literature was printed with the union labels, and had opposed only those candidates who refused, thereby selling their class for what was practically a bribe to their own particular craft in their own particular locality. In short, Continental unionism is marching steadily towards pure and simpledom, and, unless they turn their eyes from Germany

and the past to America and the future, the annals of Continental proletarian history will contain the same tragic pages as are written in that of America. But it is no more absolutely necessary that the Continent should pass through the stage of pure and simpledom to reach the stage of a completely developed all-round revolutionary organization than it was necessary for Japan to pass through a French Revolution, Directorate and Military Despotism in the process of passing from feudalism to capitalism. It rests with themselves. American Socialism stands in the same relation to the confused and partially developed Working-Class Movement of the Continent as Europe thirty years ago stood to Japan.

In this country we stand in a more unfortunate position. Politically and economically Great Britain, if not so far advanced as America, is far ahead of the Continent in almost every respect. And yet the day when the British counterpart of the Chicago Convention will be summoned is in the indefinite future. The reason for that is not that British fakirism is any whit behind that of America. Indeed, in some respects it has marched ahead of its unlovely confreres of across the pond. In the economic plane there is no vicious tendency, no corrupt practice prevalent in American pure and simpledom which is not manifested in British trade union life. In addition to this, the British fakirs have laid the basis of a political party—a party to represent the interests of fakirism in parliament. Just as the brewers, the church, the railway companies send members to parliament to look after their shekels, so the pure and simple trade unions—unions which recognize the capitalist system as permanent and unassailable, by means of the Labor Representation Committee will send a body of representatives to next parliament to buttress pure and simple trade unionism as an interest or institution existing in and bound up

with capitalist society. Of the brewer interest and fakir interest in parliament the former is quite as clean and honorable in its methods and as pure and public spirited in its motives as the latter.

What then is the reason that a brutal, rampant and over-developed fakirism in Great Britain finds the Socialist movement so unprepared for the task of grappling with it? Why is Britain's Chicago Conference a hope for the future rather than a fact of the present? The reason is that for all practical purposes the Socialist Movement did not exist until three years ago, when the Socialist Labor Party was formed. The fifteen years' hard fighting by which the American Socialist Labor Party led up to Chicago, have to be taken up by a mere handful of men and women, strong only in their discipline and organization, and in their oneness of aim and method. There is no use hiding the fact that the task before us is gigantic. Nevertheless, it has got to be done and we are here to do it. The formation of Socialist Unions, whether it be initiated by the Party officially or by branches and individuals locally as opportunity presents itself, is the work of the immediate future. It cannot be much longer delayed. On every side there is discontent in the rank and file of the unions against the treacheries of the leaders. The indictments passed upon the fakir gang delivered from our platform meet with sympathetic interest, and from none more than members of the unions, who for years have felt themselves tricked and swindled, but have hitherto seen no method of escaping from the slough. It only requires the formation of Socialist Unions to set the heather in a blaze.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

ON BOSTON COMMON

WILLIAM H. CARROLL DELIVERS ADDRESS ILLUSTRATING PRACTICAL NATURE OF SOCIALISM.

A long stride forward towards the Socialist Commonwealth was made by a multitude of wage slaves on Boston Common to-day. Many religious groups held meetings on the Common. This will help to explain what follows.

Comrade Dunnack, the chairman, mounted the box and made known to the audience the aims and objects of socialist Labor Party agitation.

As large an audience as I've ever seen on the Common soon gathered. It grew steadily up to the last question. Evidently "De Leonism" is rapidly spreading, despite all the enemies of the working class.

Little fiery Dunnack will make a splendid, forceful speaker. He conveys the impression of being terribly in earnest, which has a convincing effect upon an audience, especially when backed by a pleasing as well as a forceful voice. He pointed out in simple language the difference between the Socialist Labor Party labor-owned press and the capitalist-owned profit-mongering sheets of all other parties, citing the S. L. P. press's exposure of Gompers, Mitchell, and other fakirs, while other papers are singing their praises. "As time goes on," said he, "one by one the workers are compelled to admit that The People is right."

Dunnack had an arsenal of literature, and gave a short synopsis of the contents of each booklet, which, in itself, was an education to the bulk of those present. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Comrade William H. Carroll.

Personally I never can suppress a smile when Carroll steps up to speak and looks over the crowd. Like a duck taking to water, he is ready for any kind of choppy weather. And woe betide the trouble hunter. Be he drunk or sober, Carroll's pointed arrows will pierce his hide, be it ever so thick. He had in his hand a small revolving globe, such as is used in schools.

"You may look upon this," he said, "as evidence that I am going to stop on the earth while I am talking to you to-day; no flying trips up in the clouds nor to the moon. The field of action of the Socialist Labor Party is confined to the earth, of which this globe is a very good illustration. We are interested in securing a home for the workman while he is alive right here on the earth. Such of you as are satisfied to leave your children die homeless after a life of wage slavery, all for the promise of a home after you are dead—Why! you fellows had better go away back to your hall sideroom, or whatever rented shanty they have persuaded you to call home." The S. L. P. is looking for men, not plant dreamers.

"The workman who is satisfied with such abominable conditions as exist to-day is a plant tool and is worthless to any movement. We want dissatisfied men."

"Here you have this globe. How did we get it? Not one man alone, but the life study of thousands of men was necessary to produce it. Ages ago when it thundered or a lightning storm came up our ancestors ran for their caves, and ramming their heads in the dirt, prayed to the great fire spirit: 'Please spare me, I'll be good.' (Laughter). Now, if all of them had done that I would not be holding this globe here to-day. Not some of these men had courage. They thought to themselves, 'here there must be a cause for this thing. I am going to stay out in the next storm. I may get killed, but if I live through it we may learn something.' And some brave fellows did stay out. The cowards were all willing enough to make use of their discoveries, for those brave ones did make discoveries. Their knowledge was given to society, from father to son, each adding to it and so on to the scientific knowledge of the subject which we have to-day. Was it your coward who ran into his cave to pray that discovered those things? No, it was the dissatisfied men, the men who have always looked with suspicion on mere hearsay; on all statements not founded on known fact. Why, the priests of old told you the world was flat; and when a scientist discovered that the world was round, that it turned around like this globe here, they wanted to take his life."

"There are a lot of fellows who are fond of saying: 'Oh! those Socialists are a lot of kickers, anyway.' You just follow such a fellow to the shop and you will find the biggest sorehead in the bunch. I've worked with them. They have a sore mouth all the time when the boss aint around; but when a stand is taken that requires a little courage, they're never there. They are quite willing to let the Socialist go alone on the firing line."

"Many of your teachers and preachers will tell you that of course the Socialists idea is all right, if men were better; but the workingman is too ignorant and dishonest to govern himself. Who is to blame if the workingman is ignorant in this age when science has accomplished so much? Is it not your teachers, your preachers and college professors? A child is taught and encouraged to look up to and model after some wealthy blackguard, who by convenient fires, putting sand in your sugar, or taking an oath of bankruptcy, or stealing funds of the Equitable, has managed to accumulate a fortune. When a man attains that point, up jumps the professors and preachers to label him divine. Let some wealthy brothelkeeper pour enough free beer down the throat of the ignorant masses to elect him to the legislature and immediately he blossoms out as one having a divine right to bleed the workers."

"The Russian slave is taught that the Czar rules by divine right. How has the Czar, with a small bunch of grafters, been able to gather and keep to themselves all the wealth that has been produced by the labor of millions for centuries? He has done it this way: He has an organization of liars and politicians known as the Russian church, whose business it is to take every little child and instill into its young mind the lie that God appointed the Czar and his grand dukes for the purpose; that if a poor man suffers it is because God loves him and is going to give him a home after he is dead. The more he suffers the more God loves him. He must let the Czar and the grand dukes take all the wealth he produces. If he don't God will burn him up after he is dead."

"The Russian Pope (I won't try to pronounce his name), made the statement recently that the workers would destroy OUR property. Did the Pope with the long name ever produce even a toothpick, and by what right does he speak of OUR property? That property belongs to the men who dug into the earth and produced it, and the workers are not willingly going to destroy their own property. Even should they so desire, they have a greater right to destroy their own property than a parasite has to enjoy its possession."

"Can any one of you see any difference between the Czar with his leeches fattening on the Russian workingman and the Li Hung Chang doing the same thing in China? or we might add further, 'Divine right' wabbly William in Germany, 'divine right' drunken Ed. in England, and 'divine right' Baer, representing the capitalist class with us? They differ only in degree; and more, they use the same means to accomplish the same ends."

Just then, in true Christian style, a woman, a member of one of the religious groups holding meetings on the Common, called down all kinds of blessing on Carroll's head. Carroll then scored a fine point. Said he:

"There you see this poor old woman, the product and innocent victim of priestcraft. If her father, her husband and her sons had not been robbed of all the wealth they produced, you would see a different individual altogether. Her cheeks would be rounded out, her form would not be bent with man's labor. She would be sitting to-day in a comfortable rocking chair, in a home of her own, with a soft, loving motherly smile in her eyes, instead of the wild gleam of suffering and fanaticism you now see."

The audience applauded to a man. Carroll spoke for an hour and a half. Questions were asked as follows:

"Why don't the two parties unite?" asked by a pure and simple unionist, which was easy, as there are a superabundance of reasons, rather than a lack of them.

"If the S. L. P. will have nothing to do with the Kangaroos, how is it that you are clasping hands of friendship with Debs?" This from an S. P. man.

Answer: "Mr. Debs was the candidate of the Socialist party. But he does not now and never did belong to the species Kangaroo. The S. L. P. will always welcome the man who declares for the right and admits where he was wrong. The S. L. P. sees to it that his actions correspond with his declarations, which is now the case with Debs. Just the same it takes a man of courage to come out and declare for the right to-day, and that is just why all you little fellows are squealing. You lack the courage of Mr. Debs."

"Is Debs a member of the S. L. P.?" Answer (looking over the crowd): "Here is a Socialist party member who don't know whether his own candidate for President is a member of his party or not (laughter). That's what is the matter with these fellows. They don't read their own papers even. If they only did that intelligently they couldn't help but get wise." Then Carroll read the Worker's intimations of excom-

THE TROY STRIKE

Starchers Indignantly Spurn Interference of Priest—Minister Also for Bosses

Troy, July 24.—

Troy wept when the Grecians, as a last resource, brought out that treacherous gift the wooden horse—

So much for ancient Troy. Modern Troy, at the head of the mighty Hudson River, is now weeping and wailing and gnashing its teeth, because of the collar starchers' strike that has been on for the last fourteen weeks, with no prospect of an early settlement in sight. To quote a Socialist classic "What Means This Strike?"

The writer, walking along River street, paused a while to watch the police patrol that encircled the colossal plant of the Cluett-Peabody Co. (the Collar and Cuff Trust); and then passed on to a street corner above, where a squad of pale-faced girls were congregated, presumably the picket guard sent out by Starchers' Union No. 1, American Federation of Labor.

The privilege of discussion being granted I repeated the question, "What Means This Strike?" and with snapping eyes and expressive gestures, the recital began with those ominous words: the machine. The Cluett-Peabody Co. introduced a starching machine and, after paying starchers 4.4 cents per dozen for the last twenty years, blandly informed the women that the new machine would enable skillful girls to double their product, therefore 2 cents per dozen must be the future rate of pay, and, as a sequel the incompetent hands, i. e., the surplus hands, would be dismissed. The following week a dozen hands being ordered to quit, and experience having demonstrated that the machine was not what it was represented to be, it requiring a good deal of exhausting hand labor, the unanimous decision of the union was that partiality and not incompetency was the cause, and being wise to the problems presented by their experience, 500 starchers served notice that their comrades must be reinstated and that the old rate of 4.4 cents per dozen must be paid. This is the answer to the question "What Means This Strike?" as given by the striking starchers of Troy.

An incident that has some significant indications was the sermon preached last Sunday by the parish priest, Father Walsh, and the reception it received. The priest "warned" the girls that their conduct was harmful to the business interests of the city, and suggested that if the Cluett-Peabody Co. would make a slight concession they ought to accept and return to work. This interference on the part of the priest was indignantly reprimanded by the union which intimated that the opinions of five hundred starchers was of considerable more importance than those of collar masters or churchmen.

As a co-incident to the above, let me give the substance of a conversation with a Methodist minister, with whom I discussed the situation an hour previous to the above sermon. On observing that it was a sad reflection that human beings had to struggle so hard for bread and butter, he facetiously replied that it was pound cake, candy and jewelry they wanted.

Taking the two incidents together, we have some evidence of the bias held by the clergy for the capitalist class. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that, the masters, wielding that ancient and treacherous weapon, starvation, over the toilers who are now struggling to live on the scant pittance of three dollars weekly paid by the union, will get the victory and the machine will triumph as of old, strutting, crucifying and banishing hand power labor.

The Socialist has invented a machine and perfected a system whereby we may dispense with the bosses and save the enormous expense of the capitalist. It is the Co-operative Commonwealth. When will we adjust it? When will we possess it? Alas, echo answers "when?" For we are a queer people and very unconscious of the significance of the drama being enacted, with ourselves in the leading role.

G. W. Tracy.

munication for Debs and Trautmann, and making comments thereon closed the meeting.

Comrade Bomback sold a bundle of literature, besides a number of tickets to the Arm and Hammer Club's picnic to take place August 5.

The open approval on the mass of upturned faces betokens the rapid awakening of the working class.

J. C. Ross.

Boston, July 23.

THE BERRY DECISION

WORRYING THE TOBIN "UNION" AND THE CAPITALISTS IN WHOSE INTERESTS LATTER IS MAINTAINED

Lynn, Mass., July 27.—Your readers are familiar with the Berry vs. Donovan case. Donovan is a business agent for the Tobin "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union." As shown in the indictment of the American Federation of Labor by the Industrial Workers of the World, upon evidence culled from the pages of the "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal," Tobin's union is primarily organized for the purpose of insuring profits to shoe-making capitalists, regardless of the wages or conditions of the shoe workers. Berry, who is an expert shoe worker and an S. T. & L. A. man, attacked this "union" at the street meetings of the Socialist Labor Party in Haverhill, Mass., exposing its true aim. The "union" succeeded in "unionizing" the factory in which he was employed, that of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., whereupon Donovan, the business agent, forced Berry's discharge. Berry then sued Donovan for damages resulting from the unemployment that followed. The case was tried in the lower courts and on appeal of Donovan went to the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. This court handed down a decision in which Berry was awarded damages to the amount of \$1,500. Donovan has now taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, being compelled in order to do so, to file a bond guaranteeing Berry against loss in the event of an unfavorable verdict to Donovan.

This case is creating much discussion here. The boot and shoe workers here are kicking since the Supreme Court have given the decision in Berry's favor, and the Tobin fakir outfit is "up against it." The following is from the Lynn "News" of July 26, the organ of the capitalist-owned shoe industry, which is rallying to Tobin's aid:

"SECRETARY BAINE DISCUSSES BERRY-DONOVAN VERDICT."

"Has Much to Say Regarding Decision of the Supreme Court."

"A few days ago the Massachusetts Supreme Court handed down a decision in the above-named case which went to their appeal from a lower court wherein damages in the sum of \$1,500 was awarded Michael T. Berry, who was discharged from the factory of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., Haverhill, Mass., because he was not a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as required under the arbitration contract between this firm and the union."

"To the lay mind the decision seems inconsistent with other decisions covering similar cases. So much so is this apparent to competent legal authorities that Mr. Donovan has decided to carry this case to the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the validity of the contract in the operation of which he was made liable."

"Editor Charles L. Bane, of the Shoe Workers' Journal, and Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has the following comment under the editorials of the Journal for July:

"It will be noticed that the court holds that the firm might have dispensed with the services of Berry at any time, as he had no contract, either written or verbal, which means that under the terms of the contract, which obliges the firm to employ none but members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, they could have dispensed with the services of Berry without being liable for damages, but the court holds that Berry, being a third party as against the two parties who made the contract, and his discharge being traceable to the notice given by Donovan to the firm, that they were employing Berry in violation of the

contract, makes Donovan liable to Berry for damages."

"It is quite difficult to understand why it is that the firm, as one of the parties to the contract, is not liable, while the representatives of the union, the other party to the contract, is liable in having called the attention of the other party to the contract that they were in violation of the contract by retaining in their services a man not a member of the union."

"If our arbitration contract, which provides for the settlement of disputes by mutual agreement or by arbitration, is not a rational method of settling industrial questions, which the Supreme Court hopes will some day be established, and if the employment of members of a union, which guarantees to the employer and employees, this rational method of settling disputes is not permitted to make a contract for its members to insure the carrying out of the same, we should know this from the highest judicial tribunal in the land."

"The Massachusetts courts hold that labor is a commodity and that A and B may make a contract to supply and receive certain commodities and exclude persons from supplying such commodity, thus tending to create a monopoly as held by the court to be unlawful, if it injures a third party, and having application only where labor unions are concerned, while an inanimate commodity is protected by the court even to the injury of a third party."

"It will be noticed that the Supreme Court says:—If agreements between those who furnish the capital and those who perform the labor employed in industrial enterprises, are to be settled only by industrial wars, it will give great advantage to combinations of employees for them to be permitted by force to obtain a monopoly of the labor market, but we are hopeful that this kind of warfare will soon give way to industrial peace, and that rational methods of settling such controversies will be adopted universally."

"It is so apparent that the decisions in this case are against an agreement which has, during the past six years, established industrial peace in the shoe trade at least, to a very great extent, while the decision is favorable to an individual person whose refusal to become a member of the union is based upon this fact and greedily seized upon by him to pose as a martyr in the eyes of his deluded followers."

"Mr. George E. McNell, of Boston, gives a very forceful criticism of the decision of the Supreme Court, wherein he says, 'the decision of the court is not a blow at the trades unions but is a blow to the peaceful, honorable and legal methods of averting industrial war; a blow to the rational methods of settling controversies.'"

"The decision may be attacked in many ways by both legal and lay minds and finally the conclusion is inevitable that the decision, if good law, is calculated to produce that industrial and political strife so fondly hoped for by such men as Berry."

"We have the best of legal advice to the effect that our contract may be enforced, but pending a decision from the United States Supreme Court, which will probably not come within two years, we should operate slightly different from the methods employed in the Berry case."

Note the insidious appeal in Tobin's behalf, that the Lynn "News" makes in its introductory to Bane's lament. The shoeworkers here are getting on to the capitalist solicitude for Tobin. To

DAILY PEOPLE

We would remind readers of the Weekly People who desire to keep well abreast of events that to do so they must read the Daily People.

Through the Daily People news is obtained much earlier than is possible through any weekly paper.

A great deal of interesting and important news of the revolutionary movement and of labor matters generally, which space will not permit of being published in the Weekly, is obtainable through the Daily People.

The classics of revolutionary literature, which are likewise excluded from a Weekly People by the urgent demands upon its space are published serially in the Daily People. Some stories from "The Mysteries of the People; or, History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," by Eugene Sue, have been published and more will be published. The complete stenographic report of the Chicago Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is now running in the Daily People. Every Socialist should have this complete report.

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One year \$3.50

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them it is another one of the many evidences from their daily experience of his intimate connection with capitalist interests.

[Note:—For the benefit of our readers who may not have read the Industrial Workers' indictment referred to in the above communication from Lynn, that portion of it relating to Tobin's union is herewith reproduced.—Editor, The People.]

INDICTMENT OF TOBIN'S UNION.

"The like 'harmony of interests' conspiracies exist between the International Boot and Shoe Workers and the shoe manufacturers as evidenced in the business transactions of the international officers of that union in the last four years. Their official journal openly admits that the label should be issued to manufacturers at the discretion of the national officers, and that 'the shoe workers must come to the realization of the fact that owing to existing conditions the majority of the manufacturers do not derive anywhere near as large a profit from their business as the manufacturers in other directions. . . . The opponents of the present policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claim that wages should be increased before the union stamp is issued. At the present time there is about as much sense in this as there would be in a shoe worker with a sturdy pair of legs buying crutches to navigate on or taking a dose of Paris green for an invigorator.'"

"In February, 1905, edition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal the following argument is made in favor of the manufacturers: 'The sentiment of the meeting of the manufacturers was that an advance in the selling price of shoes was absolutely necessary, not only in the welfare of the shoe manufacturers but also to the jobber and the retailer. To this should be added the shoe workers. Unless the manufacturers get together and formulate some practical agreement or plan fixing a fair price for their product a large number of them must continue to operate their factories at a little above the expenses of carrying on the business.'"

"There can be little doubt that a more or less formal agreement exists between the manufacturers and the

union officials for the purpose of limiting the number of those manufacturers who may use the union stamp so that, with the aid of the union officials, any increased demand for union made shoes may redound to the profit of the manufacturers in the combination rather than the enlargement of wages for the boot and shoe workers."

"It is not overstepping the bounds of truth to say that, whatever crimes have been perpetrated against the workers by agents of the capitalist class in the ranks of labor, none is more atrocious than those committed by the international officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers, notably by Tobin, their general president and a member of the Civic Federation, Eaton, their former secretary, Skeffington and Gordon—vampires all who fatten upon the life blood of the toilers."

BASKY IN CINCINNATI

(Continued from page 4.)

to explain "The Difference," and he did so with good results. We did not understand, but we felt that his words rang true. His hearers were enthusiastic and determined to be misled no longer.

The same evening a conference was held which resulted in the organization of the Cincinnati Sozialistischer Arbeiter Verein, which affiliated itself with the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

The new organization elected a committee of three to confer with Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, as to the best method of distributing Hungarian literature and securing subscriptions for the "Nepakarat."

Section Cincinnati is doing its utmost to keep up the good work that Comrade Basky began.

DE LEON HOME AGAIN!

Daniel De Leon returned to the city on July 31, and again occupies the editorial chair of The People. He left to attend the Chicago Convention, on June 21. At the conclusion of the latter, De Leon visited the principal cities of the Middle and Eastern States on a tour of agitation. He returns very optimistic over the future outlook of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamp should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1892..... 2,062
In 1896..... 21,157
In 1900..... 36,584
In 1904..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

Society owes to all the means to labor
and all must labor to live?

—FICHTE.

**MUNICIPAL TICKET.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

FOR MAYOR:
John J. Kinsella.
FOR COMPTROLLER:
August Gillhaus.
**FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF
ALDERMEN:**
Justin Ebert.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ONCE MORE.

A Washington despatch dated July 27,
bearing on the Chinese Treaty, states:

"Some doubt is expressed in official
circles whether it will be possible to
obtain China's consent to another treaty
with the United States, providing even
for the exclusion of Chinese laborers
from this country. . . . A year ago,
it is said, it would have been easy to
conduct negotiations with China for the
exclusion of Chinese laborers only. . . .
The reason for the assumption at Pekin
of this new attitude is not quite clear
to the officials here, though in some circles
it is attributed to the influence of
foreign Powers."

The latter statement is questionable.
Over a year ago there was a well-defined
movement in this country, looking to the
admission of Chinese laborers. That
movement originated here, and the Chinese
boycott, according to rumor, was inaugurated
to help it along, though the latter
has since turned out to be something
of a boomerang, the Chinese using
it to develop Asiatic interests exclusively.
The whole matter was discussed in
an editorial entitled "Why Exclude The
Chinese?" in the Daily People of May 27
and the Weekly People of June 4, 1904,
in such a way that we believe present
events justify the reproduction of that
editorial in full, as follows:

"The press of this country is now en-
gaged in a little insidious propaganda
work in the interest of the capitalist
class. It appears in the shape of brief
news items, editorials and letters relat-
ing to Chinese labor, and is either im-
pliedly or openly in favor of its admis-
sion to this country. A letter typical
of this propaganda appeared in a recent
issue of the 'Cincinnati Commercial Tri-
bune.' It is headed 'Why exclude the
Chinese?' and is written by an employ-
er, judging from its tone and contents.
This letter claims:

"There is a constant demand for un-
skilled labor, and that demand is grow-
ing. True, there are vast numbers of
idle men who are unwilling to perform
common labor and will rather depend on
the pittance drawn from the unions, and
that in the face of the fact that unskil-
led, or common labor, pays the highest
wages in the history of this or any other
country. . . . The Chinese will supply
this demand. . . ."

"Leaving aside the false claim regard-
ing the vast numbers of idle men who
are unwilling to perform common labor—
a claim that is refuted by the statistics
of every employment bureau showing
the number of skilled workmen apply-
ing for 'anything' to do—leaving aside
the false claim regarding the
highest wages, etc.—a claim that Thor-
old Rogers' 'Six Centuries of Work and
Wages' proves unfounded—this quota-
tion is invaluable. It reflects the vital
reason for favoring Chinese admission.
The capitalists of this country are not
only under the necessity of admitting
the Chinese in order to avoid the retalia-
tion that would injure their export trade
with the Chinese, but they are also un-
der the necessity of admitting them in
order that they may compete success-
fully for that very trade. With this end
in view they are driving further the
tendency of capitalism to send wages
down to the level of the coolie. The
wages of labor being regulated by the
supply and demand of labor, the capital-
ist class realize that they have but to
increase the supply and wages—

"the highest wages in the history of this
or any other country"—will instantly
drop further down toward those of the
Chinese coolie. With such results at-
tained in the case of unskilled labor,
a drop in wages for skilled labor will
follow, for it will not be long before the
unskilled will be forced, in order to
live, to compete for the jobs of the
skilled, with the effects mentioned. Then
will the capitalist class of this coun-
try not only be enabled to propitiate the
Chinese, but to compete successfully in
the great markets of the Orient with the
capitalist classes of other nations, who,
like that of England, also look with
favor upon 'industries,' 'frugal,' 'peace-
ful' and cheap coolie labor. No wonder
they ask, 'Why exclude the Chinese?'

"To the working class the Chinese
question is but another of the questions
growing out of the merchandise—the wage
slave—character of labor. Abolish that
and the Chinese question is abolished
with it. In order to do this capitalism
must be overthrown and Socialism in-
augurated."

In view of these facts and arguments,
the statement of the Washington des-
patch attributing this alleged new move
to "the influence of foreign Powers" will
be taken with a large grain of salt.

ON RUTS AND GENERATORS.
The authors of the articles on "How
To Achieve Success" are worth reading.
They are the stimulants of Capitalism.
Like most stimulants they are sympto-
matic of disease. Here is one of them
telling men to get-out of ruts and be-
come generators. That's fine; but why
are men in ruts? Why are men not
more creative?

If a man enters an office or a factory
in search of employment, he is not asked
if he is new to the position. Nor are
inquiries instituted for the purpose
of ascertaining if he has any latent
possibilities, whose development might
lead to new and wonderful achieve-
ments. No; he is asked if he has had
any previous experience and training in
a certain minute specialty. If he an-
swers "Yes", and shows that he has the
requisite speed, his chances of employ-
ment are more numerous than they
would otherwise be. Generators are
not wanted. Men in the rut are pre-
ferred.

Or suppose a man is in business on
a small scale. Along comes a company
with millions. It opens a chain of com-
bined drug and cigar stores. The small
man is crushed. Who will have the
unbending audacity to tell the peer
devil, who has lost all he ever had, or
could borrow, to get out of the rut and
become a generator? Many men are
pushed out of the rut into something
worse. The rut thus becomes inevitable
to those who are compelled to hang
onto it, just as grim Death is said to
hang onto a corpse.

Potatoes do not grow on Belgian pav-
ing stones. Nor do generators spring
like Jove, full-armed, out of conditions
that make for uniformity. Capitalism
has standardized and systematized pro-
duction and distribution so that the rut
is the rule; generation the exception.
What is wanted is a system that will
reverse these results. That system is
Socialism.

HANGING TOGETHER.

The report from abroad that the
Russians now fear further repression as
a result of the meeting between the
Czar and the Kaiser, is a healthy indi-
cation of the growth of democracy in
Europe. The Kaiser feels that the suc-
cess of an attack upon Russian abso-
lutism will inspire successful attacks upon
German absolutism. He no doubt real-
izes that with him and the Czar it is
a case of hanging together or hanging
apart. The Czar is not likely to
profit from experience. He is likely to
follow the Kaiser's advice, and by
means of more repression, make the
revolution more successful. As this,
by the logic of events, will redound to
the detriment of both Russian and Ger-
man absolutism, it is a consummation
devoutly to be wished for by all lovers
of human progress and liberty.

A commercial paper descants on the
value of a good digestion. It claims
that there are times when a good stom-
ach is a more valuable asset than a good
brain. As business has nowadays be-
come associated with debauchery, both
literally and metaphorically, there is,
without doubt, a great deal of truth in
that assertion.

The Chinese boycotters, in directing
their efforts toward the Standard Oil
Company and the International Bank,
show that they realize where the nerve
centers of American Capitalism are lo-
cated.

The fact that the National Civic Fed-
eration has issued a call for a national
convention to discuss immigration will
cause an inquisitive world to arise and
inquire: "Mr. Easely, what's the matter
with 'conciliation and arbitration'; are
they played out?"

GOMPERS ON THE RUN.

It is now just six months since Sam
Gompers opened up his formidable mud
batteries on the Industrial Workers of
the World. In each issue of the Amer-
ican Federationist he has devoted two
or three editorials to the subject, and
not content with that, he has had many
special articles, in addition. In one issue
he ridicules, in the next he argues, in
still another he pleads, in all he lies.
His favorite assertion is that the Indus-
trial Workers don't amount to any-
thing; that it is composed of defunct
organizations, that will be defuncter
when the "stripling" A. F. of L. attains
its manhood (via its present rate of de-
cline, eh, Gompers?), etc., etc., all of
which would be very convincing, if Gom-
pers would not take so much paper and
ink, month after month, to tell it, and in
telling it, to reveal thereby that he
doesn't believe it himself. Gompers' own
editorials, and the special articles pub-
lished in the "Federationist", under his
direction, reveal his fear of the new or-
ganization, the impotent methods with
which he is combating it, and the awful
predicament before the workers of the
country into which it is putting him.
Whether Gompers realizes it or not, in
the eyes of intelligent workmen, this
"no account" movement, has already
made a "holy show" of him, in thus
causing him to betray his fears, his im-
potency and his unenviable position.
"Why so vigorous an onslaught on a
weak, insignificant foe? Why this per-
sistent bombardment month after month,
at an earthwork made up of material
that is of no account?" ask they. The
sight of their valiant leader wasting shot
on alleged dead ducks does not inspire
them with an invincible awe and respect.
To behold the doughty leader who can
organize millions and win "victories",
with the aid of the capitalist class, and
for its benefit, turning pale, fulminating
against, and fondering helplessly be-
fore, an alleged puny organization by,
for and of the working class, inclines
them to laughter and scorn.

Gompers, the "Napoleon" of Labor,
has met his Waterloo. He is on the
run.

KEEP IT UP!

In these columns last week there ap-
peared reports of meetings held in Ce-
cago, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh in the
interests of the Industrial Workers of
the World. They all reflect an aggres-
sive activity. That is what is needed.
As Debs says in his letter to the Mil-
waukee meeting, the Industrial Workers
make the demands of the times. And
not only are "progressive unionists", to
quote Debs, "tired of supporting a labor
union in the interest of the Capitalist
Class", but so also are many workmen
enrolled in the Gompers American
Federation of Labor, who lay no claim
to such a qualification. On all sides
the corruption and futility of the Gom-
pers' form of organization are filling
workmen with disgust, the only diffi-
culty is that they see no way out.
Organization is instinctive with them,
and they will adhere to what they have
until something better is presented for
their consideration and adoption. It
requires this spirit of aggressive activity
to reach them and win them over.
We industrialists must go to them.
Don't wait for them to come to us!
Therefore, we say to all the bodies
interested in the new organization:
Keep it up! Hold more meetings.
Agitate, educate and organize for the
Industrial Workers! Send in account of your
meetings to the Daily and Weekly People,
as the Milwaukee, Chicago and Pitts-
burg industrialists have done. A daily
and weekly newspaper devoted to Industrial
Unionism will prove of incalculable value
in its propaganda. They will prove an aid
to success. They will give information and
instruction to those who would other-
wise be repelled by misrepresentation
and fallacious teachings.

Hold meetings. Send in reports.
Agitate, Educate and Organize! Keep
it up!

MITCHELL'S APPREHENSIONS.

John Mitchell is out in Pennsylvania
—talking. In a speech delivered at
Scranton on July 28, he said:

"I am apprehensive of the condition
which may prevail next year. On the
31st day of next March the present
agreement expires in this region. The
agreements in many of the bituminous
districts expire at the same time. Five
hundred thousand mine workers will be
affected by the expiration of these agree-
ments. If we are prepared we can gain
better conditions than we are enjoying
at the present time."

Why this apprehension? Mitchell
teaches that the interest of Capital and
Labor are one. He believes in the inter-
vention of capitalist politicians as an
aid to improve labor conditions, and
the President will speak in public with
him on August 12. He claims that
"organized labor", backed by trade
agreements, is all powerful. And yet he
is apprehensive! Why?

The reason is plain. The interests of

Capital and Labor are antagonistic. The
capitalist politicians intervene to dupe
Labor. "Organized Labor" is rendered
impotent by trade agreements. All this
is proven by the present conditions in
the anthracite coal fields. But, Mitchell
must play the alarmist in order to ob-
literate these facts, and develop among
the miners a mental condition
that will again enable him to lead them
into the shambles of capitalist interests.
Mitchell's apprehension is that of a
capitalist bellwether.

Were Labor correctly organized—or-
ganized, economically and politically,
solely on the basis of the interests of
Labor as opposed to those of Capital—
no labor leader worthy of the name
would then need have any apprehension.
The apprehension would then be con-
fined solely to the Capitalist Class; for
then Labor would be invincible and
Capitalism overthrown.

**A STRIKING AND MISLEADING
PHRASE.**

A capitalist who is actively engaged
in combating the trusts and working
for their overthrow through the de-
struction of the rebate system, in a
recent interview, characterized this era
as an "era of constructive commercial-
ism." This is a striking phrase, but,
aside from its alliterative or literary
quality, it has no value whatever. It
is inherently wrong, in that it tackles
the social problem at the wrong end,
that is, at the end at which commodi-
ties are transported and sold—in a
word, exchanged. It mistakes effect for
cause. The proper phrase would say
that this is "an era of concentrated
production." This phrase tackles the
social problem at the end at which com-
modities are produced, and it is at this
end that exchange is decided, and the
rebate established. A manufacturer
who is not equipped with the latest la-
bor-displacing and profit-adding machin-
ery cannot produce commodities at the
same or a lower exchange value than
his competitors. The result is that he
is forced out of business. This happens
where there is a rebate and where there
is none. It is the effect of exchange
value upon competition that creates the
rebate. The lowering of exchange value
creates a competition that pushes ex-
change value down to where industry
can no longer be conducted with profit;
and either ruin or combination becomes
inevitable. Sometimes both occur. The
weaker manufacturers go to the wall,
and are absorbed by their stronger com-
petitors, that is, those best equipped
to meet the requirements of exchange
value. The latter, once entrenched, use
the rebate to prevent a repetition of
the absorption process as far as they
are concerned. Or the stronger com-
petitors, seeing the inevitable trend of
competition to ruin, secure the rebate
and kill off their weaker competitors
by means of it. In either event, the
rebate is a protective measure evolved
by competition and concentration. To
remove the rebate will not remove the
competition nor the concentration. These,
aided by the law of exchange
values, will go on as before, with the
inevitable results to the weak manu-
facturers. Thus he who speaks of the
"era of constructive commercialism",
instead of the "era of concentrated in-
dustry", is striking and alliterative, but,
nevertheless, unsound and worthless.

He will fight trusts, abolish the rebate
and lose in the end!

Says a Pittsburg despatch, dated
July 25:

"A sign reading: 'Men's overalls 10
cents; men's shirts 10 cents', was put
in the window of Woolworth & Co.'s
store on Fifth avenue at noon and it
caused a stampede of 3000 women.
Eight women were seriously hurt in a
rush to secure overalls or shirts, and
the reserve force of police had to be
called out in the downtown district. Am-
bulances and patrol wagons backed up
to the door of the big store, and for a
time it looked as though there would
be loss of life."

This despatch starts the following
line of thought: Why this rush? Is it
a mania for bargains, or the necessity
to buy cheap? Had the articles adver-
tised been purely ornamental and de-
sirable for dainty wear by the women,
we might have concluded it is the bar-
gain mania. But since "men's overalls"
and "men's shirts" are the objects of
the struggle, we are convinced that the
necessity to buy cheap is the cause.
Pittsburg has hundreds and thousands
of workmen so poorly paid that ten
cent overalls and ten cent shirts are
things that must be fought for, even
if the women are hurt.

"Line Up", organ of the uncompromis-
ing faction of the "Socialist" party of
Kansas City, Kans., is enthusiastic over
the new labor organization, the Indus-
trial Workers of the World. It says:

"Capitalism is forcing the proletariat
into one Industrial Union represented
by one Socialist party. The revolu-
tionary lines are forming and it is time
to line up!"

MORE PAUPERS THAN EVER.

The press of this city is printing the
following:

"MORE PAUPERS THAN EVER.

"Increase in This City in 1904 Was 8.89
Per Cent of the Population.

"Albany, July 24.—At the request of
C. D. Loche, secretary of the London
(Eng.) Charities Organized Societies,
Secretary Robert E. Hibbard of the
State board of charities has compiled
statistics showing the per cent of pau-
perism in New York City. The statis-
tics show fluctuating figures running all
the way from 3.22 in 1876 to 8.89 in
1904. These figures are the percentage
of pauperism in New York of the entire
population.

"There has been a gradual increase
in late years. In 1890 the rate was
6.48; in 1891, 8.21; in 1892, 8.77, and
during the panic of 1893, 8.33. In 1894
the rate dropped to 5.06, and in 1899
to 3.61 and since then has increased."

This despatch is submitted to the
consideration of all who deny that pau-
perism is on the increase. Though the
despatch relates only to New York City,
it is typical of the whole country. The
despatch, it will be noted, shows that
despite the varying fluctuations, the per-
centage of pauperism is gradually in-
creasing, rising from 3.61 in 1899, the
lowest figure given, with one exception,
that of 1876 which was 3.22, to 8.89 in
1904, when even the previous record of
8.33 for the panic year of 1893 was sur-
passed. Our "prosperity" howlers cer-
tainly have food for thought in this
despatch.

GREAT FORTUNES.

In a recent article a Chicago professor
states that not great fortunes but their
maladministration should be condemned.
This would be just if it were possible
to admit that all great fortunes are
justly acquired. Granted that, and the
condemnation of maladministration in
connection with them would be easy.
But there's the rub! This is not gran-
ted, nor can it be granted. Labor is the
only title to property. He who labors
should own. But the major portion of
property to-day consists of the prod-
ucts of others' labor, taken from them
through the present system of wages
and profit, arising from the private own-
ership of the social means of production.
The millions of men who labor on rail-
roads, for instance, have no share in
their ownership; that rests with the
comparatively few stockholders, who,
in the vast majority of cases, no more
know how to construct or operate a
railroad than a new-born child knows
how to walk. They, through stock
manipulation, have secured possession
of the railroads and are exploiting the
labor on them for their own benefit and
enrichment. The old argument that
great fortunes are the result of great
executive genius does not hold to-day,
in view of the fact that great managers
are bid for by great enterprises just
as the lower grades of labor are bid
for: according to supply and demand.
When Chief Engineer Wallace left the
Panama Canal construction for a \$60,000
corporation job, he did something more
than put pelf above patriotism; he also
gave this argument a very bad blow.
That other stale argument that the
accumulations of great fortunes are nec-
essary to the great concentration of
capital is also proven an absurdity by
modern events. The Equitable episode,
for instance, demonstrates that great
concentrations of capital are necessary
to the accumulation of great fortunes.
The capitalists are in control of the
banks and all the other social means of
concentrating capital. And they are
using them not for social, but for indi-
vidual purposes. The fact of the matter
is that, turn whichever way we may,
we will find that great fortunes are the
result of great exploitation: of the rob-
bery of society by the Capitalist Class
through profit and wages, and the pri-
vate ownership of the social means of
production, on which they are founded.
Thus, the maladministration of great
fortunes should not only be condemned,
but so also should the great fortunes
themselves. Their wrong consists not
only in their misuse, but also in their
immoral origin.

**THE SOCIAL PROBLEM AND THE
PRESS.**

The proprietor of a well known mag-
azine has given his opinion of the social
problem in this country. The opinion is
optimistic. It sees in an honest press,
the safeguard of the industrial life of
the country. Yet nothing could be more
delusive. The press has inveighed
against Rockefeller. It has belched
forth its thunder against the trusts.
It has described and denounced private
and public corruption. Despite this, no
man has observed the demise of the
Standard Oil monopoly. The steel, the
beef, and the other trusts have not been
noticed in the act of suspending opera-
tions. And corruption waxes as it never

did before. There is a blowing of trump-
ets, but, unlike in olden times, the
walls of Jericho do not fall down.
Wherein, then, is an honest press the
safeguard of the industrial life of the
country?

It may be said without fear of con-
tradiction that, given its present bias,
the very honesty and intensity of the
press will make it a danger, instead of
a safeguard, to the industrial life of
the country. The press is not acquaint-
ed with the great truth that every sys-
tem of production has its own laws and
morals. It accordingly adheres to the
antiquated principles of competition,
wage-labor exploitation and the private
ownership of capital, despite the fact
that this is an era of pronounced social
co-operation that consequently demands
social ownership of the means of pro-
duction and the social distribution of its
results. The press judges the present
by an antiquated past, to which it would
fain return in whole or in part. It
would have the old obsolete morality in
the new conditions to which the latter
does not and cannot conform. In this
is the secret of its impotence and the
danger which its honesty and intensity
present to the country. The press will
only be a power, when, like the publica-
tions of Socialism, it recognizes that the
present must be judged by the present;
and, instead of harkening back to olden
times, it must go forward to those of
the future. We want not an honest Cap-
italist press so much as we need a pro-
gressive Socialist press.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street,
New York; per year \$3.50
Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st.,
New York; per year 50
Arbeteren (Swedish), 2-6 New Reade
street, New York; per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish), 2-6 New
Reade st., New York; per year 50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (Ger-
man), 193 Columbus street, Cleve-
land, Ohio; per year 1.00
Nepakarai (Hungarian), 197 East
44th street, New York; per year 1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian), 22 Bond
street, Providence, R. I., per year 25
He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading either of these languages
should not fail to call attention to these
papers and endeavor to secure subscrip-
tions. Sample copies will be sent upon
request. Address each paper as per ad-
dress given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

A report of a public lecture on "So-
cialism", given by Local Los Angeles,
Cal., "Socialist" party, appearing in
their organ, "Common Sense", of July
22, says:

"All was plain sailing until the trade
union question was touched. Then the
storm beat and the lightning struck
from all parts of the house."

This is graphic. But it is not local.
The storm is beating and the lightning
is striking from all parts of the "Social-
ist" party. That it should do so re-
flects in how far this so-called Socialist
party is really what its name pretends
it is.

The Industrial Workers of the World
announces that permanent headquarters
have been established at 148 Madison
street, Chicago, in charge of W. E.
Trautmann, general secretary-treasurer,
and Charles O. Sherman, general presi-
dent. Persons desiring to communicate
with the new organization should direct
all mail matter to the above names and
address.

Harriman is eager, so he says, for an
inquiry. He is likely spoiling for an-
other chance to get off his famous
"wow", "wow."

Good for the striking starchers of
Troy! As reported elsewhere in these
columns they resented the interference
of Fathr Walsh in behalf of the Collar
and Cuff Trust. Their action is worthy
of imitation! The churchmen of all
denominations must be clearly given to
understand that he who interferes in
strikes in behalf of capitalist exploita-
tion will be treated, not as a spiritual
adviser, but as an accessory to the
crime.

The New Yorker "Worker", which, to-
gether with its owner, the New Yorker
"Volkszeitung", aided the Belmonts,
Gomperses, Stones, et. al., to defeat the
Interborough strike and force the men
in the Subway back to worse conditions
than those against which they struck,
has in its issue of July 29 an article head-
ed "A Word for the Subway Men". We
hope the Subway men who were instru-
mental in kicking the "Volkszeitung" re-
porter out of their meetings, will read
this article, and then reflect on the
shameless character of the sheet pub-
lishing it.

The news that the Czar may step
from the throne is likely due to the
fact that he fears to be blown from it.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER
JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't
you think the Socialist Labor Party is
somewhat intolerant?

UNCLE SAM—No, why?

B. J.—I'll tell you. It calls the labor
leaders fakirs because they won't join
the S. L. P.

U. S.—Where did you get that from?

B. J.—That is what the labor leaders
say.

U. S.—But their saying does not make
it so.

B. J.—But does not the S. L. P. call
them fakirs?

U. S.—Whom? These professionals
of the pure and simple stripe?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—Well, there you have it. They
are called fakirs because they won't join
the party.

U. S.—Not at all; that is not the rea-
son. There is a mighty good reason to
call them fakirs; their not joining the
S. L. P. would be no reason.

B. J.—And what is the reason?

U. S.—There are workmen who
actually still honestly indulge the super-
stition that the union and the strike
and boycott are enough for all practical
purposes; many a sincere worker holds
the view; the blows he has received are
not yet hard enough, and you know how
difficult it is to rid oneself of a super-
stition if it once has been taken hold.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S.—Such workers and their leaders
are looked upon rather with pity than
contempt by the New Labor Union
or Socialists; these never call them
kirs, but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.—Well, then, whom do the
Labor Unionists call fakirs?

U. S.—But there are a good
others who have long since dropped
pure and simple superstition; who
know that the industrial struggle or stri-
ke and boycotts alone is not sufficient
to that the workmen must cast their ballot
against both capitalism and capitalist
candidates, but who, nevertheless, fight
the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.—Are these the ones the Social-
ists call fakirs?

U. S.—Yes, but not simply because
they fight the S. L. P.

B. J.—For what other reason?

U. S.—People may entertain an hon-
est conviction that, although a certain
labor party has a correct platform, still
it is constituted in a manner that they
object to, and is led by people whom
they sincerely mistrust.

B. J.—You should not call them fakirs
for that.

U. S.—No, indeed! So long as they
are honest in such convictions, they are
no fakirs. But the test of their honesty
is that they set up their own labor party,
organized in such a way as they may
choose, and led by such men as they
may trust. That is the test. The work-
ers who would do that are no fakirs;

but those are fakirs, who, while calling
themselves Socialists, and while object-
ing to the S. L. P., nevertheless deliber-
ately abstain from setting up their own
party. Such fellows are all-round fa-
kirs; they prove that they are dishonest
in their opposition to the S. L. P., that
they do not mean well by labor; that
they are on the make even if they have
to play into the hands of the capitalists
by trading on their class.

B. J.—Such people surely are fakirs!

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications. Their own signature and address, none other will be recognized.

IS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM COM-PROMISE?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are many things to learn and there are many things the editor of this paper don't know but wants to know.

I want information from the organizers of the new Industrial Union at Chicago.

First, it is called the "Industrial Workers of the World Union."

Now, what do you mean by "Industrial Union?"

Do you mean those employed in factories, mines, mills and on transportation lines, and the like? I am anxious to know if the organizers of this union consider only such means of production as industrial; and only those workers operating such industries are considered as industrial workers?

Upon the face of it it looks to me as though those two suppositions by the writer seem to be the case; for it seems that no provision has been made for any other branches of industry, and the operators thereof.

In a well-directed speech Comrade Daniel De Leon said at Milwaukee the other day that the Industrial Union "should be a training school for Socialism." Yes, it should be, but is it and will it be?

During my ten years of study into Socialism I have settled down to the one point that Socialism means an educational, economical and political, scientific law of nature, to benefit ALL workers and producers of wealth and thought of the world, not a part of them, and to inaugurate that scientific law that all shall "be bearers of seed, drawers of water," tillers of the soil, and otherwise producers of wealth, and all be partakers of their own production only, every person to the full product thereof.

If the international program be for that purpose then why another Industrial Workers of the World Union?

I admit that my head is thick; but I shall ask for light on this subject, why an "industrial union" should be formed excluding all workers except those who are now employed by the capitalist class in factories, mills and mines and in the arts, on the railways and the like?

It appears to me that this is an organization of "aristocratic" workers from among the tradesmen and women, as against all others who have no trades—such as the millions of farm hands, street sweepers and other "floaters," with jobs and without—just as much producers of wealth and performers of useful work to society and the private capitalists as the "high grade" workers?

The editor of this paper as a Socialist, believes that from a Socialist standpoint, that there are no "high grade" workers; and further than any labor organization which does not conform to the working class as a whole, the world over, is organized to enslave the class struggle, and keep the workers divided, not only on the educational and economic field, but upon political lines.

Thirty-five dollars for a charter to enter this union of the world, and twenty cents a month extra for each individual and \$1,500 a year salary for a president, besides walking delegates by the hundreds at \$3 a day with board and car fare, when every worker of the world now has the undisputed right to be a member of the International Working Men's Association, organized over forty years ago, which stands to-day as solid as the hills—the Socialist Labor Party—by prescribing and living up to, the constitution and class conscious regulations, and by paying a few cents each month, does not look just right to me—it looks too capitalistic, too much like Gompersism.

It does not look like a very good "training school for Socialism."

The American Federation of Labor is an organization formed by the "lieutenants" of the capitalist class, aided by such sheets as the Chicago "Socialist," the Toledo "Socialist," the Social Democratic Herald, St. Louis Labor, the Crisis, Common Sense, and others, to keep labor divided, and so is the Social Democratic party, with all its aliases, different in different States, while the S. L. P. was organized many years ago upon the solid rock of workers of the world unite in the educational, economic and political move for the abolition of the wage system, the collective ownership of the tools of production, that the workers have the full product of their toil, no matter whether they were "high grade" workers or "low grade" workers.

Why is it that the S. L. P. works for this wage system "union" any more than it should or does for Gompers' wage system union?

If the S. L. P. endorses this new union with its demand for better wages and its provision for craft divisions in its local organizations, has it not surrendered to

compromise, which it has rejected always before? If not, why not?

Yours for honest discussion and true information.

E. B. Ford,
Editor Referendum.

Faribault, Minn., July 19.

[No, the S. L. P. has not surrendered to compromise. In the first place, the S. L. P. has not formally endorsed the new organization. But let us admit, for the sake of argument, that it has practically done so; even then it has not surrendered to compromise. On the contrary, it has taken part in a movement which is already giving compromise in both the economic and the political world—the Gompers' capitalist unions and the "pure and simple" Socialist party—much cause for discomfiture.

The trouble with our correspondent is that he has a woeful misconception of the new labor organization and consequently arrives at wrong conclusions regarding it, and all who have taken part in it. To him industrial workers seem to mean only skilled manual laborers, and an industrial union, a union of skilled manual workers exclusively. This is an error. A reading of the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World and its plan of organization, will show that an industrial union is a union of the entire working class, organized in accordance with modern industrial development and the class struggle arising therefrom.

The preamble plainly states that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," and it states this in direct contradiction to the Gompers' teachings regarding the mutual interests of the working and the employing class. This in itself is a great step Socialismward.

After showing that there can be no peace between these classes the preamble continues: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until ALL THE TOILERS come together on the POLITICAL as well as on the INDUSTRIAL field, and TAKE and HOLD that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party." Being an economic body, the Industrial Workers of the World believed its duty consisted in developing unity on the industrial field first, leaving unity on the political field to develop as a logical corollary later. It is this unpleasant fact that has caused the "pure and simple" Socialist fusionists and compromisers to tremble, and helped the cause of International Socialism, as against all the agencies of capitalism.

The preamble continues further: "The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions of to-day unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things under which one set of workers are pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These said conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or all other industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one the injury of all. Therefore, we, the working class, unite under the following constitution."

The plan of organization provides for thirteen international divisions, including agriculture, mining, distribution, building, public service, transportation, food stuffs, manufactures, etc., and embracing every grade of toiler. The speeches delivered at the ratification meeting will serve to accentuate this feature of the new organization.

Who will say that an organization which favors the class-conscious POLITICAL and ECONOMIC organization of all the toilers for the purpose of TAKING and HOLDING all that they produce, is "a wages system union?" Who will say, in these days of Gompers' craft unionism, with its false economic teachings, and in these days of the insane belief that compromising political Socialism is alone sufficient to emancipate labor, that such an organization will not prove "a training school for Socialism," especially since the Butte resolution providing for Socialist education has been referred to the provisional General Executive Board for action?

And who will say that the S. L. P. in practically approving such an organization, is compromising with what "it has rejected always before?"

We certainly will not say it, for we don't believe it, and the facts do not show it.—Acting Editor, The People.]

NEW TRADES UNIONISM TRIUMPHS IN SPITE OF FALSEHOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings I sell Socialist Labor Party literature and distribute Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance leaflets among the sailors of this port. The sailors, with very few exceptions, seem to favor industrial unionism, the S. T. & L. A. leaflet on that subject, meeting with their approval. They are strongly opposed to Gompersism and fakirism, in spite of the fact that Arthur, the notorious labor fakir of the Pacific Coast, has tried hard, in their official organ, the "Coast Seaman's Journal," to prejudice them against industrial unionism, by resorting to lying statements against the Chicago convention.

A. M.

San Pedro, Cal., July 17.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here's another \$1.00 for the Chicago Stenographic Fund. I was agreeably surprised at the outcome of the Chicago Convention, as, after four years' residence in Colorado, I had about concluded that nothing short of a miracle or a cranial operation would put the Western Federation of Miners "next" to capitalism. I have been a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, American Railway Union, and Order of Railway Telegraphers, and I am glad to see an industrial organization lined up on the class struggle after the wasted years of impure and simpledom.

The railway orders are clearly organized scabs, and the saddest part of the fact is to note their indifference in the premises. One class of labor strikes and the rest "stand pat"—because their contract is not attacked—stay with the company—work with and assist scabs—call themselves union men and consider that its none of their business what happens to labor in any department outside their own, and the department on strike SEES nothing wrong in their attitude and WONDERS what's wrong!

More power to the S. T. & L. A. and the Industrial Workers of the World.

A. S. D.

Finlay, Texas, July 20.

WORKINGMEN'S POLITICS AND ECONOMICS MUST BE IN THE UNION, AND THE UNION MUST BE IN WORKINGMEN'S POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—May that industrial convention lead to a class conscious union! I myself think that great work will and must be done on the economic field. It will help to ripen the soil on the body politic caused by the conflicting interests of Capital and Labor, and give work to the Citizens' Alliance and the labor fakirs to do, in the interests of the capitalist class. I never belonged to a union, and have never been asked to join one. I always worked at such employment that was not profitable to organize for dues-paying and high salaries. As an ordinary workman, I reason that the political and economic movement must go together, in harmony. Workingmen's politics and economics must be in the union and the union must be in workingmen's politics and economics. When that time comes the brute force of the Citizens' Alliance and the capitalist teachings of the labor fakir will amount to nothing.

Suogualnie, Wash., July 17. J. R.

MINER MAILS THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer of this is one who is glad to see the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World. In the next month or two, I hope to be able to do some agitation among the mine workers of this section of the Pittsburgh district. I am a coal miner, forty-two years old, and know what the slavish conditions in the mines round here mean, and shall be glad of the chance to assist the Industrial Workers of the World to get a footing here. Of course, it will be difficult and slow work to make headway against the pure and simple union. John Mitchell's organization is very strong here and is certainly in very much favor with the mine operators. The "check-off" system is in full force at all the mines. Another of the most difficult features is the great number of foreign speaking mine workers. Their number is estimated to be fully eighty-five per cent. The pure and simple "labor leaders" have this feature of the non-English speaking element down fine. When for any reason it becomes necessary to visit any mine, the head fakir sends one English and two or three non-English speaking organizers to do the work. To reach these workers it will be necessary to have

Socialist and Industrial literature printed in the various languages.

As to conditions in the mines, here are a couple of instances of how the owners back up the Mitchell outfit and how they skin the miners with the aid of the "pluck-me" store. At the beginning of last October and again in June of this year, a wage slave notified the Coal Co.'s clerk and superintendent that they must not stop any more money out of his pay. The super told him that if he didn't like it he could quit, to which the slave replied: "All right, give me my money and discharge me." The super refused to do either and the amount of "union" dues "check-off"ed from him to date is four dollars and fifteen cents.

The same workman in last December when getting his pay for the first half of the month, was handed by the clerk an envelope containing an amount of six dollars and some cents short of what it should have been. The clerk explained that the shortage was for a claim against him by the Federal Supply Co., a "pluck-me" concern, controlled by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. The clerk refused to give up the difference and the amount is still retained by the company. I don't know whether it would be possible to get redress in the capitalist courts, but would like to see something done with such cases. Let us work to make the Industrial Workers of the World strong enough to abolish such slavery.

Large, Pa., July 24, '05. Miner.

THE MACHINISTS' MOGULS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just read in the Weekly People of July 22, your acknowledgement, and Secretary Frank Gorman's, of District No. 15, I. A. of M., correction concerning George Warner, informing the readers of The People that he is not a business agent for the International Association of Machinists.

I am surprised that so wide awake a paper as The People is not more intimately informed about the I. A. of M., when its chief moguls and ringsters are right under your nose. George Warner, for the I. A. of M., and a lot of other bullies as bad or worse than he, draw money from the Roebeling Construction Company, and practically act as the agents of Tammany to keep the workers doped. M. T. Ford, a member of the General Executive Board of the I. A. of M., is the head wire puller for Roebeling and Tammany. James Reynolds, another member of the Executive Board, is a wheel horse for Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, O. James Creamer, of Richmond, Va., another one holds down a fat snap as a Democrat there.

Henry Garrett is in the same box at Atlanta, Ga., and H. Doran is a Democratic wage tender under Carter Harrison and Mayor Dunne, of Chicago. All these fellows cry "no politics in the I. A. of M.," while they get and hold fat Democratic jobs in their own towns. Now that the I. A. of M. are electing new officers by the referendum all these worthies are scared they will lose their pull, because so many members of the I. A. of M. are Socialists and are getting next to the fakirs who have pulled their legs so long.

If the boys do not make a clean sweep now of the whole crowd, including O'Connell, the president, and Preston, the secretary, who are more incompetent than the others, who are smart wire pullers, then the machinists will have a difficult time getting free from such vampires.

Roosevelt, the square head, told us last year he loved us boys at the navy yard and gave us the Saturday half holiday with pay. This year after getting our votes, he turned us down cold, and was coward enough to put the blame on Morton, who he had made secretary of the navy. Last year when he wanted votes he did not let Moody have a chance to say a word, for when I asked the strenuous chap for the boon because all the lick spittles and clerks in the other departments get it, he grinned his yawning mouth three inches wide, and said: "Certainly boys, you shall have a half holiday because I love you mechanics who build the guns so much."

I tell you he has made Socialists this year O. K. down in the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Your comrade,

John Smimmering.

Washington, D. C., July 26.

OPEN LETTER TO GUY MILLER

Former President of the Telluride Miners' Union and Member of the State Federation Board of Colorado, Now Organizer of the Socialist Party.

July 27, 1905.

320 A. Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Sir:—On returning from the Industrial Workers of the World convention, I discovered that you furnished the Belleville delegation with a statement that I, Philip Veal, appropriated monies while a member of the Western Federation of Miners. In talking to Delegate Wright from Belleville, he informed me that you stated it was in connection with

the Gunnison strike and Crested Butte lockout. I deny your statement; therefore, I, Philip Veal, challenge you to meet me before the executive board, either of the Western Federation of Miners or the Industrial Workers of the World. The reason for this, I want my case to go before class conscious workmen who will be in a position to decide. Hoping that you will be present, with all the evidence at hand, whether as a representative of yourself, or the party of many names, is immaterial, because the wage slaves here want to see this matter settled.

Yours for Industrial Unionism,

Philip Veal.

MINNEAPOLIS AWAKENING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Like the dreamer who is suddenly awakened, we, of Section Minneapolis, are again becoming alive to our surroundings. To say that this Section has been in dreamland, in so far as carrying on agitation is concerned, is putting it mildly. But thanks to good future or Providence (as you choose to put it), as I said before we are awake again.

That awakening was caused by the return to Minneapolis of Comrade J. W. Johnson, from St. Louis, where he has been working for about two years. Since his return we have held several street meetings that were well-attended and successful in every respect. We opened up last evening at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues, about 8.30 p. m. Soon a large crowd had assembled and gave their attention to Comrade Johnson. Despite the howls and shrieks of an ex-prize fighters pilot, who occupied the opposite corner. The speaker dwelt at some length on the class struggle and later, taking up the new industrial union, showed the workers the necessity of organizing on both fields, namely, industrial and political.

After speaking about two hours, the meeting was thrown open to questions. Few were asked and answered, to the satisfaction of all present.

We distributed about 200 copies of the Weekly People and sold pamphlets to the amount of \$1.60.

So much to start with. I say "start with" because this Section has had nothing of this kind for months, owing to the fact of no speakers in the Section.

W. L. Haley.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 25.

IS IT A CRIME TO ADVOCATE SOCIALISM IN THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is with pleasure that I am now sending in subscriptions to a Socialist organ that makes plain to the workers of the United States, as well as of the universe, that a class struggle exists between employer and employee on the economic field, and, as a result, also on the political field. If anything could happen to the movement that would cause the capitalists delight it is compromise and allowing the labor fakirs undisputed sway.

I am glad of the past history of the "Socialist" party, for, although there is nothing to be proud of, yet our lesson is very valuable. Very little it learns of the class struggle for supremacy and acceptance of members, from any old thing to a dish rag, is its aim. Long before the man (that is, the new member) understands the purpose for which he joined the party, he gives his vote on all fundamental principles of Socialism. Is there any cause for astonishment, then, if you find fakirs that are willing to exploit the movement? A blind man does not always have an honest man to lead him. And there is, again the Marx teaching that the system of exploitation is a result of a system that is fundamentally wrong. So with the "Socialist" party. To be sure, there are in it thousands of workmen that are honest and would give their lives to bring about Socialism. But, comrades of the "Socialist" party, look at your organization. Why, here in Fargo, the ex-State National Committeeman, Dr. T. Thams, preaches a change of heart as necessary to benefit the working class. It is funny working class. It is something funny that they always ask the workman to change his heart. I guess that they realize that they must not have much of that article left among the whole capitalist crowd. And, says Dr. Thams, Socialism is making a big mistake when it thinks to capture political power; and that law has always been a failure.

This same crowd brought charges against a true and noble Socialist; and, comrades, what do you think was the charge? Yes, God forbid—Why, this man speaks Socialism! You hear, comrades! It is a crime to speak Socialism in the State of North Dakota in the "Socialist" party, and the same crowd ousted the State secretary and treasurer because he finds they are a lot of corrupt politicians; and, of course, you must not bring this thing to the point of exposure. As soon as he said "I will not stand for it," why out he went. Comrades, what is the "Socialist" party? Is it worthy of the name Social-

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. D. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The argument that politics are corrupt, therefore the Working Class should have nothing to do with them, but confine themselves to trades unionism, is, to say the least, a very unsophisticated argument. Is there no corruption in trades unionism? Parks, Weinsheimer, and that "genius" of Chicago, Gompers' Civic Federation co-worker, John Driscoll, who bribed forty-seven labor leaders to start and settle strikes and then aided in having them indicted by a grand jury, could give you some information in answer to that question, if you care to accept it. Are not trades unions in politics, both voluntarily and involuntarily, when they lobby to influence legislation, or are enjoined by the courts, clubbed by the police, and bull-penned by the militia? We believe they are, very much so. Corruption is not peculiarly political. Corruption is characteristic of all things capitalistic, trades unions not excepted. Corruption and Capitalism are one and inseparable. They will both disappear before the moral spirit which Socialism will create and make possible in all fields, whether economic or political.

S. W. NEW YORK CITY—You are right. That note at the bottom of "Machinists' Moguls" in the Daily People of July 28, is absurd. It will be lopped off when the letter appears in the Weekly People.

F. J. W. CONCORD, N. H.—1. The magazine in question is freakish and does not teach Marxian Socialism. It has less consistency than the Yellow Journal, which it often quotes with approval. 2. Business and the gratification of egotism are the prime objects. 3. He graduated from Harvard, was an extensive owner of advertising privileges, is a writer of Socialist leaflets, editor of some essays with a prophetic preface, written fifty years ago by Karl Marx, and the "millionaire socialist." His history is not difficult to secure. It is given in almost every issue of his magazine, without the asking, and in opposition to the opinions of Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who calls it "self-advertisement." 4. Debs left the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World a week before its adjournment, in order to fill his lecture engagements. 5. Impossible. The Letter Box for the Weekly People of July 29 had already been two days in print when your letter was received.

F. J. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—You remind us of the hypercritical young man who always found microscopic mud spots on his sweethearts' white dress, while others praised its beauty and cleanliness. If you will read the letters praising The People, you will find that the mud spots are the exception and not the rule, as they appear to be to the man with the microscope.

B. S. VANCOUVER, B. C.—1. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has 1400 members. 2. This is a fraction of the total claimed for it at the period you state. 3. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance were instrumental in issuing the Chicago Manifesto, in that their literature influenced the actions of several of its signers, together with those of their constituencies. 4. Frank Bohm was present at the Chicago Conference in an individual capacity. 5. The Industrial Workers of the World springs from a variety of causes, inherent in capitalist production and pure and simple unionism. Craft autonomy, the corruption growing out of trade agreements and "mutual interests," the development of Capitalism and the Class Struggle

ist? I ask what is it doing to bring the working class in line? Why the capitalist paper here in Fargo says: "In the city of Fargo we cannot complain of the Socialist. They are a good lot." And also gives them advice how to act. Why? They are traitors to the cause of Socialism! As long as you can fool the workman to the benefit of capitalist interest, they (the capitalists) will not stoop at any and every deceitful thing.

I ask you, comrades, look and see how much of a membership you have now in Fargo Local No. 1? I will vouch for it that you have not eight good standing, while at one time you had about forty-two. How comes it? Yes, how comes it? Well, it is to the interest of the capitalist class to give an ounce of prevention. It is better than a pound of cure. They have said we are working in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party. Well, look how many are gone there and see if that statement is correct? In fact, only myself and another

member joined the Socialist Labor Party. But, not until I saw that to remain in the "Socialist" party I had to help support an organization that fights Socialism in the open field and yet calls itself the "Socialist" party of the State of North Dakota. No; not until the night I gave in my resignation did I see that I could not put up with it any longer. So that is the reason of my resignation.

Now, comrades of the State of North Dakota, I ask of you only an investigation. All I say is this: is it a crime for a Socialist member of the party to speak Socialism? If it is not, what is the charge brought against W. Williams? And if that is a crime, why is it that it takes four and one-half of the members of Fargo local to make one Socialist vote? Investigate, boys! Investigate, boys!

Yours for the revolution,
J. Kopelman.
Fargo, North Dakota, July 22.

springing therefrom, the growth of Socialist sentiment and organization—all helped it along. One of the most specific causes was the capitalist attitude of Gompers during the Colorado conflict. Another concrete reason is given at the conclusion of the answer to T. R. Indianapolis, Ind., in this issue.

Regarding that exhibition of race prejudice in the June "Lather," see answer to G. A. J., East St. Louis, Ill., in Letter Box, Weekly People, July 22.

T. R. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The American Labor Union was founded in Denver, Colo., in 1902. It was formerly the Western Labor Union and included the Western Federation of Miners, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and several other organizations, mainly western in origin and location. Among its founders were Edward Boyce, who was its first president; Eugene V. Debs, Daniel McDonald and others. Last year the headquarters of the American Labor Union were removed to Chicago. It had previously gained a foothold among the St. Louis shoemakers. Its advent in Chicago enabled it to organize the meat workers, after the disastrous "pure and simple" strike there. It gradually extended eastward. The American Labor Union lays claim to 21 locals in New York City and has had a permanent organizer here for the last six months. Until quite recently Daniel McDonald was president and Clarence Smith, secretary, of the American Labor Union. Both resigned and were succeeded by David C. Coates and John Riordan, respectively. The American Labor Union was merged into the Industrial Workers of the World. Riordan is its representative on the provisional general executive board of the new organization. In conclusion, it might be well to add that the American Labor Union was the bone of the trade union contention at the last national convention of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party. The trade union resolutions adopted there in favor of Gompers were a direct slap at the American Labor Union. As such they did much to give impetus to the movement that resulted in the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, as they drove the infuriated western labor men into aggressive and decisive action, with the result already chronicled in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

J. J. MC K. PHILA. PA.—Send on proceedings of H. R. E. I. A. convention. As a member of the "Socialist" party who stands for Industrial Unionism, you should use your efforts to win your comrades to the same principles, and, with them, overthrow Gompersism within your party. When that is done Socialist unity will be assured.

"MINER," DU QUOIN, ILL.—Send on the laws; and, if possible, get a copy of the agreement between the mine workers and the operators.

G. A. M. TORONTO, CAN.—The constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World provides for an official organ, to be published by the General Executive Board, who will elect the editor. The headquarters are at 148 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Present indications favor a rapid increase in the membership.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—No attention is paid to anonymous letters. Read notice at the top of this column.

J. K. BRADDOCK, PA.; C. R. TAMPA, CAN.; J. T. K. JR., RICHMOND, VA.; E. A. CHATSWORTH, CAL.; G. A. J. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; H. F. CINCINNATI, O.; H. U. SAGINAW, MICH.; G. F. SPOKANE, WASH.; B. S. ROGERS, CAL.; A. G. D. SEATTLE, WASH.; "FRIEND," FALL RIVER, MASS.; H. T. S. TONOPAH, NEV.; J. B. DICKSON CITY, PA.; B. S. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 3-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
National Secretary, F. O. Box 160, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's Literary Agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held in the Daily People building at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, Friday, July 28, at 7 p. m.

Present were Deutsch, Pearson, Kuhn and Kihn. Absent: Moren and Lechner. Excused, Ebert, on account of pressure of editorial work.

H. Deutsch elected as chairman. A. C. Kihn elected as temporary secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

A letter from Section New York County requesting that eleven lost dues stamps be refunded to them was referred to the National Executive Committee.

Resignation of A. L. Zimmerman from Correspondence Bureau was accepted and E. Moonella elected to succeed him.

Report of Organizer Katz was received and application for a charter for Section Broome County accompanying the same was referred to the National Executive Committee.

One new member at large was admitted: J. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.

The committee on coin cards, which are to supplement work of collecting agitation funds, reports that the cards were ready to be turned over to the Correspondence Bureau for distribution throughout the State.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Sec. pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, July 20. L. H. Englehardt in the chair. Murphy absent. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From Sections Fall River, Worcester, Salem and Lynn, on party matters and agitation. From Section Lawrence and Elliot C. Hardin, ordering due stamps. From Secretary Connecticut State Executive Committee on the tri-State canvasser-solicitor plan.

Agitation committee reported on meetings being held.

Report accepted of committee who voluntarily raised and donated roll top desk to be the property of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party.

Committee report accepted upon having engaged Room 6, People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, for holding the State Party conference, Monday, September 4.

Letter to the Sections endorsed, calling attention to article 4 Section 1 of the State Constitution that any member of the party in good standing shall be entitled to both voice and vote in the State conference of the party.

Secretary ordered to write Secretary Connecticut State Executive Committee that the application of Comrade Philip Vial of Illinois was endorsed for the tri-State canvasser and solicitor plan.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular business meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada was held at 101-1-2 Dundas street, London, on July 28, with Comrade John Peace in the chair. Comrades Weber and Courtney absent without excuse. Minutes of former meeting were adopted as read.

Communications were received from J. J. Kinnally, New York, N. S. A., enclosing receipt for \$5 donated to Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates' expense fund, also sending fraternal greetings. From Alhambra and Element, printers, enclosing receipted account for \$2; both filed.

Motion by Bryer and Wade that National Secretary's address be changed to 40 and 40 1-2 Dundas street carried.

By Bryer and Maxwell that secretary notify all Sections to take immediate action on latest business communications to them and report at once.

This committee awaits with interest the full report on Chicago Convention and is pleased with all reports on same so far.

C. A. Weitzel, Rec. Sec.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana, Washington and Idaho.

Spokane, Wash.—August 6-19.

Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho—August 20-30.

Minneapolis, Minn., and vicinity—August 21 to September 2.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has arranged the following tour for Comrade Basky, on his return from San Francisco, Calif.

July 28-August 28—Cleveland and vicinity.

August 29—Youngstown, O.

August 30—Steubenville, O.

August 31-October 6—Pittsburg, Pa.

Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workmen reside.

Basky will speak for the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, in the Hungarian language. He is an able speaker. Comrades, give him a helping hand.

PERSONAL.

Frank Bohn, Take Notice!
Have you notified Washington State Executive Committee when you will arrive in that State? I have a letter from Section Tacoma saying that their State Executive Committee cannot tell them. Address Washington State Executive Committee, per Dr. T. J. Dean, Box 1276, Seattle, Wash.

Henry Kuhn.

PAUL KRUEGER, member-at-large of Texas, last heard from Hutchinson, Kan., is requested to communicate with Frank Leitner, secretary Texas State Executive Committee, S. L. P., P. O. Box 476, San Antonio, Tex.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received for week ending Saturday, July 29:

Section Cincinnati, Ohio, per D. De Leon	\$ 20.50
Jos. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa. (for July and August)	2.00
L. Vanloo, New York	45
31st A. D., New York	25
F. Metzger, Paducah, Ky.	1.00
Section Monroe Co., N. Y., per D. De Leon	9.00
Section St. Paul, Minn., per D. De Leon	14.00
Section Onondaga Co., N. Y., per D. De Leon	14.00
Section Erie Co., N. Y., per D. De Leon	14.00
Total	\$ 75.00
Previously acknowledged	\$1,030.43
Grand total	\$1,105.43

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$319.20
L. Van Loo, New York City	25
J. Leahy, New York City	50
14th and 18th A. D., New York City	90
J. Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	50
F. Brum, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
L. A. No. 2, Butchers', St. Louis, Mo.	4.00
W. Gass, Belleville, Ill.	20
O. Sullivan, Revere, Mass.	50
J. Kopelman, Fargo, N. D.	25
W. Williams, Fargo, N. D.	25
T. W. Boushaid, Moorhead, Minn.	25
L. Bimmed, San Jose, Cal.	50
A. Monette, Brockton, Mass.	1.00
A. S. Dowber, Finley, Texas	1.00
C. Stume, Erie, Pa.	25
J. Gingersbach, Erie, Pa.	25
J. Jiska, Milford, Mass.	50
T. Flarian, Milford, Mass.	50
28th A. D. New York	85
Gavard, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Hank, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Shirker, Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Mahoney, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Juhlen, Buffalo, N. Y.	10
J. Ball Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Berk, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Jungling, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Woznak, Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Repschlager, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
N. Loffer, Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
N. Visith, Moorhead, Minn.	25
I. Larson, Lishon, N. D.	25
J. Ammer, Fargo, N. D.	25
P. Kruger, Hutchinson, Kans.	60
J. Kapelman, Fargo, N. D.	65
Total	\$337.15

SCHENECTADY COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

The entertainment and ball held by Section Schenectady, Socialist Labor Party, the "Ecto Literary Club" and Branch 57, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, on March 17, in commemoration of the Paris Commune, was a success, both socially and financially. As will be remembered the proceeds were to go to the Russian revolutionists.

We can report that \$75 was sent on April 15 direct to the headquarters of the Russian revolutionists, and \$3575 through The People, per the "Russian Revolutionist Fund"; \$110.75 being the sum total cleared.

The Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE SHOT FIRE LAW

How It Is Manipulated to the Operators' Benefit in Illinois.

[Special Correspondence.]

Not seeing anything in The People regarding the recent Shot Fire law, and thinking the readers of The People would probably like to know the effect of same, I will try to outline both cause and effect as I see them. I will first start by giving some extracts from the General Mining laws:

Sec. 19. Through every coal mine there shall be maintained currents of fresh air sufficient for the health and safety of all men and animals employed there-in and such ventilation shall be produced by a fan or some other artificial means.

[Amount of air required:] (a). The quantity of air required to be kept in circulation and passing a given point shall be not less than 100 cubic feet per minute for each person and not less than 600 cubic feet per minute for each animal in the mine measured at the foot of the down cast and this quantity may be increased at the discretion of the inspector whenever in his judgment unusual conditions make a stronger current necessary. Said currents shall be forced into every working place throughout the mine so that all parts of the same shall be reasonably free from standing powder, smoke and deleterious air of every kind.

[Air currents to be split:] (c). The main current of air shall be so split or subdivided as to give a separate current of reasonably pure air to every 100 men at work, and the inspector shall have authority to order separate currents if in his judgment special conditions make it necessary.

[Cross-cuts:] (g). Cross-cuts shall not be made more than 60 feet apart and no room shall be opened in advance of the air current.

[Stoppings:] (h). When it becomes necessary to close cross-cuts connecting the inlet and outlet air courses in mines generating dangerous gases, the stoppings shall be built in a substantial manner with brick or other suitable building material laid in mortar or cement if practicable, but in no case shall they be built of lumber, except for temporary purposes.

[Dusty Mines:] (g). In case the galleries, roadways or entries of any mine are so dry that the air becomes charged with dust, the operator of such mines must have such roadways regularly and thoroughly sprayed, sprinkled or cleaned; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to see that all possible precautions are taken against the occurrence of explosions which may be occasioned or aggravated by the presence of dust. We see that this is quite an expensive law, not counting what we have left out, in the way of ventilation of stables, self-closing doors, trappers, etc., etc. If this law were lived up to there could not be any explosions: it would be impossible. But it is too expensive for the operator; and, like Leiter, he might be liable, if anything terrible happened. So they needed the new law, the Shot Fire law; and they needed a reduction in the slaves. Now watch!

The labor fakirs go and huddle for the new law. The law passes the capitalist legislature, painted to look like a Labor law, by reading that all operators in State must hire as shot firers experienced men, where more than two pounds of powder are used in a blast.

The law comes into force; the mines shut down and the operators put up notices that the miners have violated their agreements by pushing through the new law, which made the expense of mining greater for them. The agreement said there should not be anything added to make the expense of mining greater for the operator, hence the plea that the miners had violated their agreement and that they (the operators) would not work the mines any more until a new agreement is made.

Next the fake arbitration board agrees that each side shall pay half, leaving the full hiring and discharging of men to the company. So you see it will be awfully easy to get Company men if they want them. In this way, if anything happens in the way of an explosion, it will be very easy for the company to lay the blame on the men and prove same by their lackies, when the cause would be a violation of the General Mining law, which happens every day the miners work. Thus, the new law can be manipulated to save the operators of any large place at least \$100 per month and it means at least 10 per cent reduction to the men.

It is rumored that the fakirs are going to levy another ten per cent special assessment to fill up the treasury. The \$2,000,000 are gone, they say; and, of course, they must have their \$6 per day and expenses when going to lobby

for labor laws (sic); besides what their masters give them.

Oh, wage slaves of the mines! when will you turn down the labor fakirs by lining up with all other Labor in the new union, the Industrial Workers of the World?

A MINER.

Du Quoin, Ill., July 27.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Monday, August 7, 8 P. M.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue.

Tuesday, August 8.—Canal and Hudson streets and Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue.

Wednesday, August 9.—Fifth street and Avenue B; Ninth street and Avenue C; Thirty-second street and Second avenue.

Thursday, August 10.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Third and Lexington avenues; 118th street and Fifth avenue; Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue.

Friday, August 11, 8 P. M.—Tremont and Bathgate avenues; 145th street and Brook avenue; Jefferson and East Broadway.

Saturday, August 12.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

NOTICES OF MEETING.

The Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters, 148 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman, General President.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION!

All wage workers employed in the silk industry, either as weavers, warpers, twistors, dyers, etc., desiring to join or sympathizing with the Industrial Workers of the World, an industrial organization which has for its aim and object the uniting of the workers into a class conscious organization for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

BOSTON PICNIC.

Friends and sympathizers of Section Boston, S. L. P.: the Arm and Hammer Club of the Section is going to hold a picnic Saturday, August 5, at Army Grove, for the benefit of the Section. A tug of war has been arranged between the Scandinavian Socialist Club and Section Boston, S. L. P. There will be singing by the Scandinavian Society chorus and others. Also various games and sports. A good time is assured. Tickets can be had at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, or at secretary's house, F. Houtenbrink, 37 Story street, South Boston.

LOCAL 367 MINUTES.

Hartford, Conn., July 27.—A regular meeting of Local 367, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, took place July 26 in Socialist Labor Party Hall. Jacob Brewer in chair. All officers present. Minutes of previous meeting accepted. Two new members were received.

Organizer Newhouse handed over to the financial secretary the 50 dues stamps which he received.

Communications were received from General Secretary Kinneally acknowledging receipt of monies for stamps and cards which he sent us, also in regard to Industrial Union matter.

One dollar was donated to the Chicago stenographic fund.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, allows the Alliance to meet for the coming four months in S. L. P. Hall without payment of rent.

Agitation committee reported suggestion regarding agitation, upon which the Alliance took action and elected a committee of two members—J. Williams and J. Brewer—to obtain contributions on list for the purpose of having Industrial Union speakers come to Hartford. Income, \$4.60; expenses, \$3; balance in treasury, \$1.60.

Discussion of the Labor question being in order, Comrade Brewer described the wage reductions in, and capitalist private ownership of, the local hospital. Comrade Williams then delivered an interesting account of his collision with a charity soliciting committee for money to start a consumption cure hospital here on Cedar Mountain.

Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

Sam. Stedel, Rec. Sec.

SECTION FALL RIVER OFFICERS.

Organizer, Albert Barnes; 113 Ferner street; corresponding secretary, George R. Rigby; financial secretary and treasurer, Charles Graham; Daily People agent, Isaac Howarth; literary agent, F. Outley.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and fifty seven subscriptions to the Weekly People and 152 to the Daily People came in during the week ending Saturday, July 29. There was also a considerable increase in orders from newspapers for the Daily People. Keep it up! We can still supply back numbers, beginning with July 24, and those who wish to get the stenographic report of the Industrial Union Convention should send in their subscriptions to the Daily People at once. The Weekly People will not contain the full stenographic report.

The Clerical Workers' Alliance of Greater New York, bought 5,500 copies of the Weekly People of July 22, for free distribution among clerks, whom they are organizing in the "Industrial Workers of the World."

Rudolph Katz, who is on an organizing tour in New York State, secured seventeen subs. to the Weekly People in Oswego and Binghamton.

Others sending in five or more subs. to the Weekly People are as follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., twelve; Frank Bohn, California, nine; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio, eight; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., seven; S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa., seven; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, six; August Gillhaus, Cleveland, Ohio, six; B. H. Williams, Montana, five; L. H. Zimmerman, San Jose, Cal., five.

Why not add your name to the list?

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A good week's business is recorded for last week. Individuals from widely separated points are sending orders to us for literature. For instance, here is Comrade T. Ring, of Crookes, Sheffield, Eng., sends for \$12.00 worth of assorted literature. Comrade Bevilacqua, of Roselyn, Wash., orders pamphlets to the amount of \$1.15, and Eickmann, of New Orleans, sends an order for the same amount. Then we also have an order from Comrade Lauton, of Detroit, Mich., for \$1.75 worth of literature; and Comrade Muhlberg, of San Pedro, Cal., gets \$11.00 worth; and so they come from all points of the compass. Comrade Wolfe, of Concord, N. H., buys a dollar's worth of leaflets; and Comrade Shaw, of Tonopah, sends for copies of the proceedings of the ninth and tenth conventions of the S. L. P.

Literature went out to others as follows: 100 "What Means This Strike?" to the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, N. Y.; ninety-two assorted pamphlets to the Sixteenth Assembly District; 1,000 leaflets to the Fourteenth and Eighteenth; and 1,000 to the Twenty-eighth. Seventy-five cents worth of S. L. P. emblem buttons to each Buffalo and Providence. Sixty assorted pamphlets were sent Organizer Katz of New York; thirty-three were sent Comrade Brimble, of Florence, Colorado; \$7.30 worth of well assorted literature went to the S. E. C. of Pennsylvania. Minneapolis, Minn., bought \$5.46 worth of literature; Comrade Munro, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.25 worth; and George Stimmel, of Durham, N. J., \$2.50 worth. Yonkers, N. Y., bought fifty "Strikes." Comrade Murphy, of Lynn, Mass., bought a "Gold Sickle," "Infant's Skull," and "Pilgrim's Shell."

The Cleveland Labor News Agency ordered fifty "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and fifty "John Mitchell Exposed."

As to the "Labor Library" leaflets, since we find they can't be anything but "books," according to the postal authorities, we have decided to discontinue the issuance of that monthly publication. As we used to be able to sell the "Labor Library" at \$1.25 per thousand, we are preparing to issue some smaller propaganda leaflets which we shall also be able to sell to all parts of the country at that same price. In the meantime we shall charge \$1.25 per thousand and one-half the express charges for such stock "Labor Library" as we have on hand.

Braddock, Pa., also bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed."

The Cleveland Labor News Agency reports the following business done:

Sale of German pamphlets:—Section San Francisco, per Frank Carroll: 100 "Burning Question," fifty "What Means This Strike?"; German Branch, Section New York, per Paul Weinert: fifty "Burning Question," twenty-five "What Means This Strike?"; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.: thirty-five "Burning Question," fifteen "Strike"; Brewers' Union No. 7, San Francisco, Cal., 350 "Burning Question," 250 "Strike"; Brewers' Union No. 7, Branch 4, Los Angeles, Cal., thirty-five "Burning Question," thirty-five "Strike"; also fifteen "Burning Question" and fifteen "Strike" in English.

Up to date a total of 1,452 copies of

BOOK LIST

Paper Bound Socialist Books and Propaganda Pamphlets.	Labor Songs—Words and Music.
American Farmer	The Workmen's Marches
Behind the Scenes	We also Have These Books in Stock:
Burning Question of Trades Unionism, The, De Leon (English, Yiddish)	They are Utopian Socialism, Reform and Radical Bourgeoisie, and possess historic value:
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